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'FRIENDSHIP-85' PREPARATIONS, EXERCISES REPORTED

6 Sep Preparations

LD062019 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Preparations for military exercises by the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces under the codename "Friendship-85" are underway. In the exercise area intensive preparations for implementation of combat operations are continuing. Soldiers from the Polish People's Army, the GDR National People's Army, and the Soviet Army are making the best use of the remaining time before the combat operations begin in order to perform the tasks of the first stage of the exercise to the best of their ability.

Movement of columns on training ground roads is coming to an end. Units are taking positions in designated areas. Communication troops have begun work on linking separate units with a joint communication system. A complicated radio and telephone network is being created.

Gunners are taking firing positions. Calculation of range to particular targets, establishment of observation points, and pinpointing map cooodinates is beginning.

Even from the air it is difficult to spot places of deployment. Camouflage points for combat equipment are being created on a vast area. Each tank, gun, and armored personnel carrier is precisely camouflaged.

For the last time commanders are checking the correctness of the deployment of their units. In the spare time, there is always something to talk about with colleagues from fraternal armies on many subjects of common interest. Finally, a bird's-eye view of the vast areas of the training ground, and everything is ready for the next stage of the exercise.

6 Sep 'Defensive Operation'

LD062041 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The allied military exercise codenamed "Friendship-85" is continuing. Selected commands, staffs, and units of the Soviet Army; the National People's Army of the GDR, and the Polish Army are taking part. On one of the training grounds the cooperating units of the Polish Army and the Soviet Army successfully performed a defensive operation. Those taking part showed excellent cooperation and mutual understanding at all levels.

Commanders Observe 7 Sep

LD071948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Sep (ADN) -- The "Friendship-85" joint troop exercise on the territory of the PPR continued on Saturday. The staff and troops of the Soviet Army, the GDR National People's Army, and the Polish Army tested variants of battle actions and material and technological security. The exercise was observed by the ministers of national defense of the GDR and Poland, Army General Heinz Hoffmann and Army General Florian Siwicki, and by Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact.

Interview With Polish General

LD081534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0605 GMT 8 Sep 85

["Radio Military Magazine Program No 1486"]

[Text] Today I invite our listeners to one of the training grounds of the Pomeranian Military District, where the "Friendship 85" exercise is in progress, including troops from the Northern Group of the Soviet Army, the Peoples Army of the GDR, and the Polish People's Army. Brigadier General Zbigniew Maziej as the microphone:

[Begin recording] [Maziej] In fact the exercise began on the 4th, but in order to begin direct combat operations staffs had to prepare decisions, present tasks, and organize cooperation, and today we see the result of cooperation in the destruction of the enemy, which is a battalion of Soviet Army tanks, and a mechanized battalion of the Polish Army.

[Unidentified correspondent] Not an easy task, despite favorable weather.

[Maziej] This is not an easy exercise because it has been planned for a longer period of time with the maximum exertion and with the cooperation of the air force, artillery, chemical troops, engineering troops, and the crossing of water obstacles, so it is very strenuous for all troops taking part in the exercise.

[Unidentified correspondent] It will not be easy for anyone.

[Maziej] No, it will not be -- day or night.

[Unidentified correspondent] A while ago we watched the firing of antitank guided missiles: It appears that the men have been perfectly trained -- almost every missile hit the target.

[Maziej] Because the men went through summer firing school, and completed a preparatory course -- hence the results, as we observed, are very good.

[Unidentified correspondent] More antitank missiles glide towards the target. Let us look: Not yet, not yet. It is still going very nicely. Here the terrain is hilly, weather conditions are changing individual flight paths, but here it is target.

[Maziej] Target hit: Very good mark.

[Unidentified correspondent] You said that the exercise is not ending today, and that difficult days are ahead of troops, but this is normal soldiering.

[Maziej] Unfortunately, this is what we are preparing during our stay at the exercise grounds and in the garrison, and we must be prepared for modern combat in daytime conditions and at night.

[Unidentified correspondent] On my way here I came across some of our units that have been completely dug in -- tanks, transporters -- it must have been hard work.

[Maziej] Engineering preparations have been forced on the troops because it is defensive combat, and, as we know, completely digging in the equipment provides nearly 80 percent of the safety conditions.

[Unidentified correspondent] After defense and night firing: Attack tomorrow.

[Maziej] After night firing, which will be carried out in the evening, tommorow morning these units will commence attack.

[Unidentified correspondent] How do you assess operations by the troops and officers so far?

[Maziej] It should be said that staffs and troops after yesterday's and today's operations in field conditions are prepared -- ours as well as the GDR Peoples Army and the Soviet Army -- very well.

[Unidentified correspondent] What about the cooperation between the armies?

[Maziej] It is very good, due to the fact the similar exercises were carried out in the spring in the GDR -- in which we did not participate -- and also we recently held joint exercises with the Northern Group of the Soviet Army. Many officers and men know each other, and exchange of experience is making good progress. [end recording]

CEMA MECHANICAL ENGINEERING SESSION OPENS 27 Aug

AU271710 Sofa BTA in English 1428 GMT 27 Aug 85

[Text] Sofia, August 27 (BTA) -- The first session of the Bureau of the CMEA Committee for Cooperation in the Field of Mechanical Engineering opened here today. It is attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. A Yugoslav delegation is also attending the session as an observer. The session was opened by Mr. Genrikh Stroganov, deputy chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

In his speech of greeting to the participants, Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and minister of mechanical engineering of Bulgaria stressed the great importance of this industrial branch in the intensification of the national economies of the CMEA-member countries.

BCP ORGAN ANALYZES GORBACHEV'S TIME INTERVIEW

AU051348 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Sep 85 p 7

[Editorial article: "The Voice of All Mankind's Common Sense"]

[Text] The diagnosis is accurate and the truth should be faced. The world situation is complicated, tense, and explosive. The relations between the USSR and the United States continue to deteriorate, the arms race has been intensified, the threat of war is far from diminishing. The train may proceed at any moment toward the abyss, and only prompt and energetic, joint actions are capable of preventing a nuclear disaster. This is the brief evaluation made by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, about the state and future prospects of the world.

Naturally, it is not only the growing concern about the fate of mankind that determines the tremendous interest in the stand of the USSR on the general problems of our epoch, contained in the interview given by the first Soviet party leader to the American TIME magazine. The exceptional interest of all peoples in Mikhail Gorbachev's answers is due, above all, to the wide and purpose-oriented platform of joint actions of the USSR and the United States along the path of consolidating peace, which the CPSU Central Committee general secretary presented in such brilliant and impressive manner during his talk with the editors of the U.S. weekly magazine.

There are not many precedents in history, when the first party leader of a great nation has spoken with such frankness and conviction about the vital necessities of the contemporary world, and not from the stand of purely state or national interests, regardless of how much they should conform to the interests of other nations. In Mikahil Gorbachev's interview we heard the voice of all mankind's common sense, which went beyond all borders and overcame all distances, which joined together all inhabitants of our planet in one aspiration, in one will -- not to permit the irreparable to happen, to save both the earth and all people from a sinister and irreversible fate.

This mobilizing program of the USSR for the rescue of mankind and of human civilization, which the Bulgarian people ardently support, was announced at a fateful moment. More than ever, it is urgently necessary to revert to the improvement of international relations, and above all, of the relations between the greatest nuclear states -- the USSR and the United States. We are talking about the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting. The peoples welcomed the news about the forthcoming first dialogue between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and U.S. President Ronald Reagan with relief and with hope, but their initial optimism was promptly replaced by an understandable concern. This is because the United States not only failed to stop the hostile anti-Soviet campaign, but demonstratively dismissed the most recent peace initiatives on the USSR for a moratorium on all nuclear tests and for the limitation of the arms race, as well as for the prevention of its extention to outer space, as "propaganda." There is even more: The United States answered these new actions in defense of peace with an escalation in the American "Strategic Initiative" which is disastrous for the world.

If the USSR really pursued some kind of propaganda goals, then it would be satisfied with a resolute criticism of the United States and of its leaders and it would point out the responsibility of the United States and of its leaders for the persistent deterioration of international and Soviet-American relations and for pushing mankind toward a nuclear disaster.

This would by all means be logical and just. The world must be aware of who is responsible for the preparation of nuclear annihilation. However, awareness is one thing, and actions are something else. It is time for action today. The USSR, through its own leader, is urging the United States to become aware of its tremendous responsibility toward its own people and toward the peoples of the world regarding the prevention of war and the preservation of peace. The United States must not come to Geneva for polite meetings and protocol ceremonies of introduction, but for joint work for the purpose of achieving all-humanitarian goals. To make even the least progress in this respect, it is more than urgently necessary for the United States to alter its own behavior from a warmongering to a peaceful attitude, as Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out. The United States must understand that the peoples of both countries can either survive or perish together, that there is no other alternative for them than to live side by side in peace.

However, the truth today is a different one. The United States began to prepare for this meeting, which is of historic importance for mankind, with intentions that have nothing to do with a peaceful accord. It appears from the statements of high-ranking U.S. representatives that success can be achieved in Geneva only if the USSR should agree to compromises. In other words, the Soviet leaders are expected to participate not in negotiations based on equality, in which mutually acceptable decisions in the interests of both sides and in the interests of peoples throughout the world should be adopted, but in an act of capitulation. In addition to this, as Mikhail Gorbachev recalled, the USSR has never lost a war, nor any combats against the United States and therefore it does not owe this country anything. Undoubtedly, such an approach of the United States is likely to doom the Geneva meeting to failure, before it has taken place. In facing a situation, in which the Bickford fuse of nuclear war is likely to provoke the end of the world at any moment, it would be luxury indeed for the leaders of two such great countries, just to go to Geneva in order to become acquainted, and to admire Lake Geneva and the Swiss Alps, as Mikhail Gorbachev stressed. When the international situation is as tense as it is now, this would certainly be a luxury, he added.

What is one expected to do? There is only one path and it is clearly mapped out by the Soviet leader. If the United States is guided by peace-loving intentions, as it is constantly trying to convince everyone, it should abandon once and for all its already totally disgraced strategy of pressure, or "cornering," and of ascribing all deadly sins to the USSR. Even for the most ignorant people it is already obvious that this strategy of "strength" has for a long time not produced any results, but that it is relegating any peaceful initiative to a dead end. Is Washington not aware that it is high time to reject the gross manifestations of strength, the showing of muscles, which the Americans are presumably used to from the shows of the body builders and from the faked wrestling combats of the "catch-as-catch-can" games. The world is not a circus and cannot be impressed, even when similar political shows are intended to conceal the demonstrations of military presence, of armed aggressions, and of state terrorism crimes, which represent a genuine threat for the world.

Our contemporary epoch demands a lofty feeling of responsibility, common sense, realism, and concern for the interests of all mankind. The Soviet leader unequivocally recalled that the United States cannot consider the relations between two great powers as a wrestling combat between two political "super gladiators" who do not think of anything other than how to use more tricks in defeating the rival. As Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out, there are situations under which both sides lose -- this is the case of nuclear war, of the arms race, and of international tension.

There are, however, also situations, under which both sides win -- and this is the case of peace and peaceful cooperation, of equal security, and of the elimination of fear from nuclear disaster. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, specifically warned that the USSR and the United States cannot permit themselves to carry things as far as an armed clash. The moment has come when the arms race should be stopped, when we should proceed toward disarmament, and normalize Soviet-American relations. The time has come when the USSR and the United States must engage in joint action, so that the relations between the two peoples may become worthy of their historic role in the contemporary world. The fate of mankind, the fate of civilization depends upon these relations, the Soviet leader stressed.

In answering some questions, Mikhail Gorbachev also dwelled on the topical tasks the Soviet people are coping with at the present moment. On this occasion, as well, he expressed the most convincing argument of the USSR's peace-loving deeds, namely the unprecedented creative efforts and the striving to perfect a developed socialist society. This is why the first Soviet party leader, in closing his interview, addressed his American interlocutors with the following question:

..."Since we are mapping out such great plans for the future on the domestic scene, what kind of conditions abroad do you think we should be interested in?"

The answer is well known. It was proclaimed nearly 68 years ago in the first state decree adopted by the USSR: the peace decree. It was confirmed 40 years ago by the glorious liberation mission of victorious people.

DATE FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S 17TH SESSION SET

AU051353 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The State Council has set the date for the 17th session of the Eighth National Assembly for 1500 on 3 October.

CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PLAN WITH FINNS

AU051229 Sofia BTA in English 1123 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia, September 5 (BTA) -- The plan for cultural and scientific cooperation signed here today between the governments of Bulgaria and Finland covers the 1986-1988 period.

The document gives prominence to the agreements in the spheres of science and culture. It stresses the necessity for exchanging specialists working on linguistic problems. The plan provides for studying the possibilities for introducing in Bulgaro-Finnish relations the UNESCO convention recognizing the education, diploma and scientific degrees in the sphere of higher education.

In the exchange of specialists in the field of culture and art prominence will be given to design, architecture, restoration and the fine arts. Bulgaria will send to Finland the exhibitions "Modern Bulgarian Paintings", "Medieval Bulgarian Culture and Art", "The 110th Anniversary of the Liberation of Bulgaria and the Contribution of the Finnish People" and others. Finnish children with artistic gifts will be given the opportunity to visit the international children's creative ecological centre "Rototamo" near the Black Sea.

ENERGY MINISTER, TRADE UNION LEADER INTERVIEWED

LD071638 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Interview with Vlastimil Ehrenberger, CSSR minister of fuel and power, and Vladimir Polednik, chairman of the Workers in the Mining and Power Industry Trade Union Central Committee, by Prague Radio's Frantisek Hejny on the ending of the miners' year -- recorded]

[Text] [Hajny] Comrades, we meet again after a year's time on the eve of celebrations of the Miners and Power Workers Day. This year's celebrations will take place in Pribram. Let me express my sincere wishes on the occasion of your important day. If we look several months back, we can say that the past miners' year has been successful for all the spheres of our branch, although it was a year full of tension, which was most apparent particularly during the winter period. Is this true, comrade minister?

[Ehrenberger] That is correct. Some of the problems lasted until summer, although this was unusual, but it was true with the sales of single-purpose coal. When evaluating the results of the past miners' year today, we can note with satisfaction that the workers of our branch of fuel and energy have fulfilled with honor the tasks outlined by the state plan, although this was not an easy task, a task not without problems.

With a record output of 129.3 million tons of coal we have in the coal industry overfulfilled the planned tasks by more than 4 million tons of coal. It is pleasing to note that all the concern enterprises and collieries have fulfilled their tasks in coal output and achieved further reduction in overtime work particularly in the underground mines. We are very pleased about this fact.

[Hajny] This has been a subject of your efforts for many years.

[Ehrenberger] Yes.

[Hajny] Decisive contribution towards the overfulfillment of the state plan has been made by both coalfields near Krusne Hory, which have, apart from sufficient coal for use in power industry, overfulfilled the demands for the production of graded coal destined mainly for use by private citizens. What this means can be explained by Comrade Polednik, who spent a number of years in the north of Bohemia working in the giant open cast mines. I believe he has been following their work.

[Polednik] Good results did not happen by themselves. This year we were often asked how we managed to overcome the problems of this year's bad winter relatively well. I think there is an unequivocal answer to this. We have learned from the problems that existed in a similar winter of 1978-79 and we regularly discuss winter preparation with the workers so that we can truly avoid all possible problems that arise during the winter. As far as the amount of coal mined in the Krusne Hory fields, I think that one of the primary prerequisites for good yields in the last few years is an increase in the mining of the bedrock. The quarter of a billion cubic meters of mined material last year is a good prerequisite for this year and future years for coal mining.

[Hajny] So much for fuels then, but energy workers also did well, despite the fact that in the first months of the year, comrade minister, they had a lot of worries.

[Ehrenberger] I fully agree with you, particularly if we compare it with the energy workers of surrounding states. The energy sector in the past year exceeded the designated production of electricity from the resources of our ministry by a total of 1,183 gigawatt hours and in the first 6 months of this year the production of electrical energy was exceeded. Our nuclear energy has an important share of these results, which was truly among the stabilizing factors during the very cold days at the beginning of the year. The fourth block in Jaslovske Bohunice is beginning to work well, and also the first block at the Dukovany power station.

[Hajny] No doubt you are pleased about this.

[Ehrenberger] Yes, and we can also continue to count on this electrical energy. This year, to give concrete facts, production has already been exceeded by 1,100 gigawatt hours of electrical energy and the largest share in exceeding is held by nuclear power stations and hydroelectric power stations.

[Hajny] And workers of gas works did not let us down last year either.

[Ehrenberger] Resources that produce gas for example, were even achieving record results. Also deliveries from the USSR were exceptionally large, since the periods of frost were truly persistent, and output from underground storage reached very high levels. The listeners will no doubt ask why we had regulation in that case. I must say quite openly that when we were entering the winter period, we knew that the supplies of our gas in underground stores, and the gas we buy, would be sufficient for a particular freeze period. But the cold periods were much greater and that is why we had to undertake this regulation, as well as controlling the system itself, in order to prevent a breakdown. And now we are faced with the problem of replacing the gas that we used from the underground stores. So far we have in these underground stores of gas more than 1.6 billion cubic meters of man-made gas.

[Hajny] Comrade minister, we have forgotten the workers of the uranium industry. They are generally not spoken of enough.

[Ehrenberger] The workers of the uranium industry are traditionally connected with successful fulfillment of planned tasks. In the past mining year they also fulfilled all their tasks without exception and this year, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the economic production unit, they made a very valuable pledge for the fulfillment of exports for the whole Seventh 5-Year Plan by 23 November 1985.

[Hajny] Last year you built a number of projects. It is said that your sector receives the most investment. How true is this?

[Ehrenberger] Investment in the energy and fuels sector in the Seventh 5-Year Plan represent about 40 percent of all investment in industrial construction of our state. In the sector last year the plan included a total of 87 major projects in which almost KCS11 billion were realized. Of this amount KCS4 billion was designated for the construction of nuclear power stations. Even though all the material tasks were not fulfilled and the stage deadlines were not upheld, the investment plan was fulfilled to 107.3 percent. This year's tasks compared with 1984's are again more demanding. The share of construction in the total figure for nuclear power stations represents about 30 percent.

[Hajny] But it could be said that it is an investment for the future, and we, comrades, stand on the very threshold of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Your task for the period can be said to be clear, to secure the necessary fuel and energy for the national economy. But comrade minister, I think this opinion is too simplified.

[Ehrenberger] We still have a lot of work to do and a number of material problems that must be solved. But we want to continue the good results which we achieved in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The development of nuclear energy remains the cornerstone of our sector in the Eighth 5-Year Plan, which will influence the activity of the other sectors in our national economy.

[Hajny] What do you want to achieve in this development?

[Ehrenberger] Compared with this year the production of nuclear electricity will rise towards the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan by almost 140 percent and nuclear energy will cover almost one-third of electricity consumption of the whole national economy.

[Hajny] So classical power stations will indeed have breathing space after all.

[Ehrenberger] It will truly influence the tasks faced by our workers in brown coal fields. The tendency for gradual reduction of output is already in the plan for this year and will continue throughout the whole eighth 5-Year Plan. Even so in the goal year of the 5-year plan we will be mining almost 94 million tons of brown coal and lignite. The worsening mine-geological and hydro-geological conditions will accompany our activity in deep mining. Output from levels endangered by mine quakes and collapses will for example reach almost 50 percent with all the necessary logical consequences for the efficiency of mining activity.

[Hajny] You, Comrade Polednik, will be giving attention to efficiency and mine management at surface mines.

[Polednik] It is above all an increase in the ratio of coal to bedrock, and in some mines we will be achieving the ratio of one to six, which means for one unit of coal six units of earth. We will be going to greater depths. We also will be reaching areas that have already been mined by the underground method, which will also cause a number of prlblems because of the depth of the mining itself and the question of the quality of the coal that we will have to select from these levels. This is connected with further development of the field because it will be necessary to solve the question of further large machinery technology, designed for these great depths, and especially for high yields.

[Hajny] And what about other sectors. We have already mentioned nuclear power stations.

[Ehrenberger] In gas we will continue with the transition of consumers to manmade gas to natural gas. Corresponding to this is the growth of the extraction of natural gas from oil fields in this country by 90 percent with the simultaneous reduction of production of manmade gas by roughly one-quarter. A significant task will be our participation in the development of gas and oil fields in the USSR, whether at the Yamburg field or at the Karachaganak field in Kazakhstan. In energy we are planning to put new sources into operation with output of approximately 2,700 megawatts, of which 2,200 megawattes will be from nuclear power stations.

[Hajny] How do you, Comrade Minister, see the Eighth 5-Year Plan? Will there be enough energy?

[Ehrenberger] It is our goal to secure the development of our national economy and our homes with sufficient fuels and energy, but this does not mean that we can afford to waste this energy. It is very expensive to make and that is why the categorical requirement is to consistently save every ton of coal, every cubic meter of natural gas, and every kilowatt hour.

[Hajny] You will no doubt be considering these future questions tomorrow at the statewide celebration, isn't that so Comrade Polednik.

[Polednik] Yes, it will not only be an account of the results achieved in the past period, but mainly how we will approach the fulfillment of tasks in the next period because a number of collectives that will be celebrating Miners' and Power Workers' Day have reached the goal of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. And I think that this is good preparation for entering the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Naturally we wish to make use of all experiences of work initiatives of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and implement them in the next period. I can say that a number of collectives are adopting truly significant pledges in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress. One of these appeals has also come from the Mine of Czechoslovak Youth in the Ostrava-Karvina field, 17 decades of quality efficient and safe work. I can say that more than 300 collectives have joined this movement, and I could go on speaking about other pledges just entered into in honor of the 17th congress and for the fulfillment of the plan for next year.

[Hajny] Thank you comrades for participating in our conversation and I wish you all the best in your work in the next few years so that it is at least as good as this year.

JAKES URGES INCREASED ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

LD082106 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The peace rally and the celebration of the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship took place at the National Memorial of Culture and Resistance in Plostina in Gottwaldov District today.

Milos Jakes, the member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and the secretary of the Central Committee, recalled in the main speech the heroic struggle of the partisans and the inhabitants of Plostina and of the whole Valasko Region against the fascist enemy and paid homage to those who 40 years ago did not live to be present to liberation.

Milos Jakes also talked about the necessity of preserving world peace, renounced the plans of the military-industrial complex of the United States and gave his support to the peace policy of the USSR. He emphasized that the united might of the world socialist system, headed by the USSR, stands in the path of the plans of the ultrareactionary imperialist circles.

In the following part of his speech Comrade Milos Jakes praised the results the working people of the Gottwaldov District achieved in the fulfillment of the tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. He noted, however, that we must not be pacified by good results, because not all the enterprises have been fulfilling their plans and that we are not on the whole achieving the needed results in the sphere of increasing the efficiency of national economy, quality, and the technological standard of the output. The only path leading forward is the path of intensification, lowering the costs of materials, consumption of fuel, metals, and oil.

It is imperative to keep increasing the quality and technological standard of production, to observe the correlation between growth of productivity of labor and wages. This cannot be implemented without the speedy use of the achievements of science and technology increase in demands, improvement of organization of labor, and improvement in discipline, order, and thorough supervision.

In the conclusion of his speech, Comrade Milos Jakes emphasised the advantageous nature of comprehensive cooperation with the socialist countries, in particular that with the USSR.

The participants of the rally have adopted a resolution in which they expressed their readiness to contribute with all their might to the development of the CSSR and to the strengthening of alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries.

FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE WITH USSR ENVISAGED

AU061107 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 4 Sep 85 p 4

[Article by Michal Voracek: "New Tasks of Economic Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Trade with the USSR is a vital artery for us. It accounts for more than 46 percent of the CSSR's total foreign trade turnover. In the last few years, certain shifts of the goods structure have occurred in mutual trade. In 1984, the share of raw materials, fuels, and other materials in our imports increased to 78 percent, mainly because of the movement of prices, which resulted in a certain decline in the share of machinery and equipment to about 20 percent. In exports, on the other hand, our main sources of payment are engineering products (with a share of 68 percent) and consumer goods (about 18 percent). Gradually, changes will be effected in the structure of our trade. International division of labor between sectors and branches will become the promoter of its dynamism, instead of the exchange of Czechoslovak finished goods for raw materials.

Good prerequisites have been established for our engineering exports, which are of crucial importance for maintaining a balanced trade exchange. However, maintenance of the position as an important supplier of machinery and equipment to the increasingly demanding Soviet market depends to a great extent on whether our products attain top-world-level technical and quality parameters.

If we managed to get top world prices for our entire exports of machine tools and shaping machines, for example, the effect from their export would immediately be KCS8 billion -- in prices quoted as "all charges paid to the border" -- higher.

In connection with these facts, it is important that we ensure balanced mutual economic relations and overcome the unfavorable state of the trade balance with the USSR (in 1984, it was to the tune of KCS3.6 billion in prices quoted as all charges paid to the border). It is therefore envisaged that the growth rate of Czechoslovak exports exceed that of imports. An important role in this drive will be played also by deliveries of our consumer goods. Here, too, there exists ample scope for a more balanced range of products and their better quality and for improving stylishness and technical and aesthetic standards. Also important is the CSSR's participation in Soviet development programs such as the modernization of food industry enterprises.

PROGRAM FOCUSES ON MINING, POWER INDUSTRY FACTS

LD071720 [Editorial Report] Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 1630 GMT on 5 September carries a 40-minute -phone-in program "Open Platform" answering viewers questions on the mining and power generating industry in preparation for the 9 September Miners' and Power Workers' Day. Viewers questions are answered by deputy ministers of fuel and power, Ladislav Blazek and Jaroslav Suva; a miner from Ostrava-Karvina coal fields; a section director in the Ministry of Fuel and Power; and a section director who deals with the future of the industry. Some 37 questions on various topics -- from various benefits to miners to the actual situation in the mining industry -- are answered.

The following facts of interest emerged during the answers:

-- There are deposits of brown coal for about 30 years in Czechoslovakia. Other deposits, which will be enough for 20 years, will also be developed.

-- The situation is somewhat better with black coal deposits, sufficient for about 80 years.

-- The deepest borehole in the CSSR, drilled during prospecting work for gas and oil in South Moravia and West Slovakia, is almost 5,000 deep.

-- One kilowatt hour generated at a nuclear power station costs about kcs 0.16 - 0.20.

-- Life expectancy for a nuclear power station is about 30 years. The cost of constructing a nulcear power station is paid off in about 25 to 30 years.

-- The CSSR will participate in constructing the Progress Gas Pipeline in the USSR by building a 500km long section with several compressor stations in the Carpathian Mountains from Uzhgorod to the east. Czechoslovakia will construct additional compressor stations and some housing facilities on other sections of the pipeline.

-- The deep mining pit near Cheb will not be developed until the 9th or even the 10th 5-year Plan.

-- Two 800-meter deep workings will be operational this year at the Slany opencut mine and by 1987 the entire Slany mining area will be operational with full capacity mining achieved by 1995.

-- In the Ostrava-Karvina coal fields, the Paskov and Staric mines recently opened, and the 1 May Mine being reconstructed and the Hodonin Mine was opened recently. All together in the Seventh 5-Year Plan mines with the capacity 29 million have been put in operation which represents about 30 percent of the total capacity.

-- The general overhaul of the third power set of the Melnik power station was successfully completed.

-- Nuclear waste from power stations is first stored and, after a certain period of time, transported to the USSR for further processing.

-- Uranium deposits in Czechoslovakia are "great" and the actual amount is "top secret", but they are enough for "scores or even hundreds of years."

-- Czechoslovakia extracts annually about 100,000 tons of oil. The figure is expected to double by 1990.

-- Czechoslovakia annually imports about 5 million tons of coal; over 3 million tons from the USSR; 1.5 to 2 million tons from Poland and some briquettes from the GDR.

-- Prospecting work is in progress in the Melnik area for coal; however, the mines will not be opened until 2000.

-- Prague will be supplied with heat from the Melnik power station by 1990, and in the future from nuclear power stations.

STROUGAL MEETS NEW USSR MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE

LD062326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Today in Hrzan Palace Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received Colonel General Ivan Voloshin, senior representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces attached to the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense, prior to his departure from the CSSR and Colonel General Nikolay (Zotov) who will fill this post. During cordial conversation Lubomir Strougal praised the contribution of Col Gen Ivan Voloshin toward the strengthening of the combat and political readiness of the Czechoslovak People's Army and his contribution toward strengthening its cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Lubomir Strougal then wished Col Gen Ivan Voloshin good health and success in the future and to his successor, Col Gen (Zotov) he wished much success in his new and responsible post.

Lieutenant General Milan Vaclavik, Czechoslovak minister of national defense and Victor Lomakin, Soviet ambassador to the CSSR were present at the reception.

RECEPTION HELD FOR GDR-USSR MILITARY GRADUATES

LD061803 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1331 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN) -- This year's military academy graduates were received on Friday in Berlin by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and of the GDR National Defense Council. He congratulated the officers of the National People's Army, the GDR Border Troops, other GDR defense and security organs, as well as the Soviet Army on successfully completing their studies and expressed the thanks and recognition of the party and state leadership for their high achievements.

The graduates welcomed together with Erich Honecker the SED Politburo members: Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Kurt Hager; Army General Heinz Hoffmam; Army General Eirch Mielke; Guenter Mittag; and other public figures. Also present were Army General Petr Lushev, commander-in-chief of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany (GSFG), Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and head of the political directorate of the GSFG, Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact to the GDR National People's Army, and Soviet ambassador to the GDR, Vyacheslav Kochemasov.

Army Gen Hoffmann expressed the conviction that the officers would support the strengthening of the GDR and its socialist national defense, the strengthening of the unity of the people and the Army, and the cohesion of the socialist defense coalition with initiative and energy.

After the toast by Erich Honecker, which was received with warm applause, graduates of the GDR and the USSR took the platform and gave assurance that they would do their utmost to honorable fulfill their class mission.

Honecker Speaks

LD061727 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1323 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 6 Sep (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED, Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and National Defense Council of the GDR, gave a toast at a reception for the graduates of military academy institutions in Berlin today. The text is as follows:

It is a great pleasure for me to express, on behalf of the party and state leadership and on my own behalf, warm congratulations and thanks to the 1985 graduates for their achievements in successfully completing their training at the military academies. In this recognition I include the work of the commanders, teaching staff, and all members of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, the Wilhelm Pieck Political-Military College, the Military Transport and Communications Department at the Friedrich List Transport College, the Military Medicine Department at the Ernst-Moritz-Arndt University Greif Greifswald, and of the GDR Military History Institute. We extend our heartfelt thanks to the comrades of the military academies and colleges of the USSR Ministry of Defense. Highly-qualified staff in terms of military training will again come from them into our forces this year.

As the report by National Defense Minister Comrade Army General Heinz Hoffmann showed, the results achieved by you, comrade graduates, and by your teachers, are a worthy contribution to the preparations for the 11th SED Congress.

During the recent visit to the troops by comrades of the party and state leadership we could see that the 10th Central Committee session and the Politburo decision of 11 June 1985 have encountered a great response among the army staff and civilian employees and have stimulated numerous fresh initiatives in the socialist competition.

With the start of your service in the troops units, staff headquarters and institutions, you, comrade graduates, will take an active part in efforts for a marked increase in militant strength and combat readiness. All this is aimed at advancing toward the 11th congress with a fulfilled class mission.

You also confirm a proven tradition through your personal commitment to the loyal execution of military duty. At the side of the Soviet Army and all armies of the socialist defense coalition, the National People's Army, together with the Border Troops and the other defense and security organs, has always reliably maintained the socialist order and peaceful life of the citizens of our republic.

From the standpoint of our achievements we do not, however, overlook the fact that in the future higher standards apply to political and combat training for everyday duties and combat and border service. New requirements must be met to science and technology in the military organization. In your studies, comrade graduates, you have acquired the knowledge and skills to help you increasingly meet these demands.

Your own development testifies that we are making good progress in implementing the party's scientific and higher education policy in the Armed Forces in the interests of greater fighting strength and combat readiness. As the still fresh diplomas in your hands prove, you possess what is necessary to master the considerable challenges in your new posts and at the head of your teams and to put leadership of the troops into practice as a socialist leadership.

For an officer of our Armed Forces there can be no more noble task than that of making the people entrusted to him aware of the meaning of being a soldier in socialism and enabling them to repeatedly identify themselves with the class mission. It is a matter of safeguarding peace, of fighting war by means of high vigilance and combat readiness before it breaks out. Thus it is necessary to be ready and able to act under all conditions in accordance with the oath of enlistment and to fulfill every order of the workers' and peasants' power.

A glance at world events reveals that the forces of peace and of social progress continue to advance. Despite all resistance we expect the scales of human fortune to tip increasingly in favor of a peaceful and happy future for the peoples. At the same time we do not shut our eyes to the dark clouds of dangerous tensions that overshadow our earth today. It is with grave concern that we note that the confrontation course of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO has brought about destabilization and aggravation of the international situation.

In the question of peace the words and deeds of the U.S. Administration are far apart. Despite negotiations the arms buildup is being driven forward by ever newer programs and militarization of space is being embarked upon. This policy aims to destroy the approximate military strategic balance and has led to the most serious threat to world peace since the end of World War II.

All those who want a secure future for our world are agreed that today there is nothing more urgent than the prevention of a nuclear inferno.

What the world needs is a change for the better in the international atmosphere, the revival of the process of detente and genuine steps for the limitation and reduction of arms according to the principle of equality and equal security. An end must be put to the arms race on earth and it must not be allowed to even start in space.

The way matters stand, much depends here on the FRG, which gives considerable support to the confrontation and arms buildup policy. From the FRG Government we expect a constructive position in connection with the joint statement by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and myself on 12 March of this year that stressed the inviolability of borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe within their present borders are a basic condition for peace.

As for the GDR, it will continue to spare no effort in the interests of peace preservation. It actively participates in the search for realistic solutions in the problems related to this on the path of dialogue and international cooperation. We support wholeheartedly the multifaceted constructive peace proposals of the USSR, which were again recently submitted to the world public by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. These proposals for disarmament and detente are an encouragement to all forces concerned about the future of mankind.

Today the responsibility of the Warsaw Pact member-states for the realization of mankind's longing for peace is greater than ever. To do justice to the obligations arising from this is regarded as their foremost concern by members of the Armed Forces of our country. The National People's Army will continue to fulfill reliably the tasks assigned to it in the socialist military coalition.

A militant stance of this kind must also be the decisive motive of your future activity, comrade graduates. This is all the more so because our Armed Forces are facing fresh challenges. In the interest of further strengthening national defense, the qualitative growth factors, the intensification of all processes of military life and the unity of military organization and science must increasingly be brought to bear, the efficiency of the work of superiors must be raised, and all conditions that decisively promote and speed up the development of military proficiency must be improved.

We expect you who bear leadership responsibility to be constantly aware of new developments and tirelessly strive to improve your knowledge and skills and to be receptive in dealing with people and to use their great readiness action sensibily and resolve tasks with them creatively. The forthcoming party elections particularly provide you with valuable opportunities for effective political work in the party organizations and military collectives. Through your exemplary work as experienced party members and proven communists you will, we are certain, help to strengthen the combat strength of the party's basic organizations and increase their links with the masses and their influence. You will undoubtedly do everything to lend every support to our FDJ in the Armed Forces.

In particular I would like to impress upon you that in the efforts for a consistently high combat readiness you should above all learn from the Soviet Army and the naval fleet, where the pulse of the insuperable socialist military might beats most strongly. During the almost 30 years since its founding, the National People's Army has developed successfully as a socialist coalition army. This has been, and is still, thanks not least to the continual help and support given by our class brothers in the service coat bearing the Soviet star. Some 4 decades ago they brought our people the springtime of liberation and have since then been loyal comrades-in-arms on the path to a secure, peaceful future. We guard and strengthen like a valuable treasure the brotherhood-in-arms of our armies, which, as a concrete expression of the unity of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, determines the thoughts and actions of the members of our Armed Forces.

We are all certain that in the 4th decade of its existence the National People's Army will always reliably protect socialism and peace, together with the other defense and security organs, and shoulder-to-shoulder with the Soviet Army and all the fraternal armies united in the Warsaw Pact. I wish you, who are joining the experienced comrades in this noble task, vigor, success, personal well-being and happiness with all my heart.

HONECKER, STOPH, OTHERS ATTEND ANTIFASCIST RALLY

LD081447 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0833 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 8 Sep (ADN) -- Citizens of Berlin gathered in the city center today, the international day of commemoration of the victims of fascist terror and the day of struggle against fascism and imperialist war, for a large rally. This year, the traditional rally is being held under the slogan "Forty years after liberation from fascism -- the antifascist legacy lives in our actions for peace and socialism."

Participants in the rally, which has taken place in September each year since 1945, welcomed Erich Honecker, Premier Willi Stoph, President of the People's Chamber Horst Sindermann, and other members of the GDR party and state leadership and antifascist resistance fighters from 23 countries and from West Berlin.

The rally was opened by Otto Funke, chairman of the Central Executive of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters. Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Colonel General Vladimir Grekov, head of the delegation of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans; and Arialdo Banfi, president of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters will address the participants in the rally.

Hager Addresses Rally

DW081001 East Berlin Television Service in German 0808 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Speech by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at East Berlin Bebelplatz in commemoration of the victims of fascism -- live]

[Text] Dear Berliners, dear comrades of the antifascist struggle comrades, and friends: For 4 decades we have honored the victims of fascism with a September demonstration. On 9 September 1945 the people of Berlin demonstrated for the first time after liberation from Hitler's dictatorship through the streets of their city. The demonstration passed heaps of ruins, blownup bridges, destroyed squares, and ruins of houses and work places. The heritage left behind by fascism and war was terrible. However, rebuilding had already begun.

The liberation from fascism by the USSR and its allies had filled the people with new hope. It opened up the historical chance to establish a new society taking the lessons of history into consideration. Today, Berlin is marching for the victory of mankind over Nazi barbarism, DEUTSCHE VOLKSZEITUNG, the KPD central organ wrote at that time.

Therefore, those men and women who had fought for a new Germany of democracy and peace, those who had been tortured in the Gestapo prisons and concentration camps and who have been murdered by the fascist hangmen were honored. In the first line of German resistance against fascism stood the Communists; together with them fought the Social Democrats, trade union representatives, Christians, bourgeoise democrats, and patriotic officers and soldiers.

In their name we mention the Communists Ernst Thaelmann and Lieselotte Herrmann Social Democrat Rudolf Breitscheid, the pastor Paul Schneider, brother and sister Scholl, and Colonel Claus Count Schenk von Stauffenberg. We commemorate them as well as the millions of fighters of the Soviet Army and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition and the European resistance and peoples liberation movements. We commemorate the innumerable Jewish and other victims of the fascist race insanity.

Since the 1945 demonstration, this day of commemoration for the victims of fascism has also become a day of commitment. Every year we renew the promise to act in the spirit of the antifascist fighters who risked their lives for our freedom. We assure our foreign comrades and guests that we will never forget how many victims were sacrificed for the victory over and liberation from fascism. We will never forget what we owe to those who gave their lives for the annihilation of fascist barbarism and for granting mankind a peaceful future. [applause]

This day is not only a day of commemoration and admonition, it is also a day of protest against current fascist terror, racial discrimination, and imperialist arbitrariness. At this demonstration we stress again our unchangeable solidarity with the people of Nicaragua, whose peaceful construction work is exposed to the attacks of U.S. imperialism and counterrevolution. We stand firmly at the side of the people of Chile, who determinately fight against the fascist dictatorship of Pinochet. We protest with deep disgust the shameful terrorist racial system in South Africa. [applause] We demand the discontinuation of the apartheid policy and the release of the African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. [applause] We act in the spirit of the victims of fascism by stressing our support of the PLO, the freedom fighters of El Salvador, and all who fight against imperialist terror and for national and social liberation. For them, too, the hour of victory will strike. [applause]

Dear friends and comrades, if we look back at the past 40 years, we can rightly say that we have fulfilled the heritage of the victims of fascism. We have forever eliminated imperialism and militarism. We have expropriated the trust bosses and landowners. Through land reform, those people who were cultivating it got the land. With the establishment of the SED and the historical handshake of Wilhelm Pieck and Otto Grotewohl at the unification rally of the KPD and SPD in April 1946, we welded the unity of the workers movement. It is the basis of all our successes and victories. [applause]

In the alliance of the friendly parties and social organizations in the National Front of the GDR, the cooperation that has been created in the antifascist struggle, the cooperation of all patriotic, democratic, and peace-loving forces continues to exist. In the GDR, the spirit of antifascism and humanism is alive.

Where the ideology of cynicism, racial hatred, warmongering, and imperialist megalomania once existed, today the policy is dominated by the ideas of peace, understanding among the people, and anti-imperialist solidarity. Friendly relations with all peoples and states, especially the USSR and the other socialist countries, is an iron rule for us. [applause]

At the 10th Central Committee meeting, Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, stated: What former generations could only dream about, what the revolutionary workers movement and the best sons and daughters of the German people have always been fighting for, has become reality in the GDR. No other German state ever offered the working people true freedom, social security and care, full employment, a high educational standard for all, and such desirable prospects as the socialist GDR. [applause]

The GDR citizens esteem the achievements of socialism. They perform high achievements every day for the strengthening of socialism and the defense of peace. We know that all our social achievements will be of a lasting value only if peace will be safeguarded. Today, no more important task exists than the preservation of peace. [applause]

Some 40 years have elapsed since the destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Dresden and Magdeburg. The memory of these terrible events is still alive. However, the danger of war again threatens mankind. This time war with nuclear and other mass annihilation means where there will be no winners or losers, but only the destruction of every kind of life. This danger threatening mankind has been created because the aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism and NATO have embarked on the way of high armament and confrontation with regard to socialism, the national liberation movements, and all social progress. They want to achieve military superiority by preparing for "star wars" in space and by using antisatellite weapons, by stepping up the production of chemical weapons, by deploying cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles in Europe, and by using more and more means for weaponry.

In contrast to this insane imperialist policy, our course is a course of peace. [applause] We want the world arms race be discontinued and prevented in space. We want the danger of nuclear world war to be averted from mankind. Instead of imperialist forces striving for confrontation, we want a return to detente. We want peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, as demanded by the Helsinki Final Act. This is what we want. [applause]

In the fraternal alliance with the USSR and firmly anchored in the socialist community, the GDR is living up to its responsibility at the dividing line between socialism and imperialism on our continent. We fully support the farsighted and constructive peace initiatives of the USSR. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the CPSU general secretary, announced that the USSR would unilaterally discontinue all nuclear weapons tests until 1 January 1986. This moratorium will remain in effect if the United States does not hold any nuclear tests. The USSR will submit a proposal to the forthcoming 40th UN General Assembly on international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space under the condition that space will not be militarized. These are concrete and tangible measures. They are new evidence of the **socialist** peace policy. [applause] They demonstrate that a real way exists to prevent militarization of space, discontinue the nuclear arms race, and achieve a complete and general nuclear test ban.

Washington uses all kinds of excuses to reject the USSR's proposals. Washington always says no and evades real negotiations. However, in the long run the will of the peoples for disarmament and detente cannot be ignored. [applause] This will says that space must serve peaceful purposes, and that nuclear tests must be discontinued. The production of chemical weapons must be stopped. We support the creation of a nuclear weapon-free zone in Europe, as agreed between the SPD and the SED.

In order to implement these demands, in order to safeguard peace in Europe and in the whole world, we are prepared to cooperate with all who are guided by reason and realism.

This preparedness is demonstrated by the meetings between Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, and numerous foreign statesmen, and by the entire GDR foreign policy.

The FRG also cannot be released from the responsibility for peace. According to the admission of Dregger, the CDU Bundestag faction chairman, the FRG is the only country where the United States is storing chemical weapons outside its territory. It is NATO's armory, where conventional as well as nuclear intermediate-range and short-range missiles are especially densely deployed. This tempts some furious adversaries of socialism in the FRG to have revanchist daydreams.

Neither the return to the cold war language nor the revanchist crusade plans against socialism can eliminate realities from the world. Reality says: The GDR and the FRG are two sovereign states independent from each other. However, they must live together. Their relations can be formed only according to international law and the principles of peaceful coexistence. As Erich Honecker and Helmut Kohl stipulated in agreement during their Moscow talk, this presupposes respect for the inviolability of the borders, territorial integrity, and sovereignty of all states in Europe in their current borders. The GDR strictly adheres to these principles, and it is always prepared to form relations with the FRG accordingly.

Dear Berliners, in 1945 we honored the victims of fascism in destroyed Berlin. Since then the appearance of our city and of our country has basically changed. Today, Berlin is the capital of the socialist German state that is nearing a new social climax, namely the 11th SED Congress. The 11th party congress will set the course for the further comprehensive strengthening of the developed socialist society, and the continuation of the unity of social and eocnomic policies. The SED can claim in this connection that it has successfully acted for the benefit of the people together with the people. Therefore, preparations for the 11th party congress are a matter of all people.

This successful activity is reflected by the positive balance of the 10th SED Central Committee session. The grown efficiency of our economy permitted a further increase of the material and cultural living standard of the people. The unity of eocnomic and social policies bear rich fruit.

Everybody knows that it pays to perform good work for the benefit of the socialist society and every individual. Everybody also knows that happiness and prosperity of the people can be guaranteed only in peace and only in socialism. [applause] Therefore, the achievements of the workers in socialist competition, of cooperative farmers in harvesting, and of the FDJ initiatives in the Ernst Thaelmann appeal, serve the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1985 economic plan. Teachers, educators, scientists, students, authors, artists, and health organization representatives strive to make a large contribution in honor of the 11th SED Congress. The National People's Army and the other armed organs increase their preparedness for the protection and the defense of peace. In this way we strengthen our socialist fatherland, the GDR. In this way we fulfill the heritage of the antifascist fighters with action for socialism and peace. Forward to the 11th SED Congress. [applause]

TALKS ON NUCLEAR ENERGY HELD WITH FRG OFFICIALS

LD052237 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 5 Sep (ADN) -- The director of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, State Secretary Professor Georg Sitzlack, received a delegation from the FRG Federal Interior Ministry led by Ministerial Director Dr Hans-Peter Bochmannxon on Thursday. The talk, which centered on questions of mutual interest in connection with nuclear security and the protection of the environment in the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy in the two states, was constructive and took place in a businesslike and frank atmosphere.

PHOTOCHEMICAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH PRC

LD062343 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1755 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Leipzig, 6 Sep (ADN) -- Agreements between the GDR and the PRC were reached on Friday in Leipzig on industrial and technological cooperation in equipment for the photochemistry sector and in the production of photographic chemicals. The documents were signed in the presence of Dr Guenther Wyschofsky, GDR minister of chemical industry; Dr Brunhild Jaeger, the general director of the Wolfen Fotochemisches Kombinat; and Hou Guozhu, senior department chief in the PRC Ministry of Chemical Industry [name and title as received].

GDR-PPR TRADE MINISTERS NOTE INCREASED TRADE

LD052322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] During a visit to the Leipzig international fair Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Polish minister of foreign trade met Horst Soelle, GDR minister of foreign trade. Very favorable development of mutual trade relations was noted. This year, for the first time, the turnover will surpass R2 billion. The works on coordination of socio-economic plans of both states, including scientific and technological cooperation, specialization and cooperation of production has been completed.

SOELLE, PRC OFFICIAL DISCUSS TRADE MEASURES

LD052321 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1911 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Leipzig, 5 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle received the chairman of the PRC Council for the Promotion of International Trade, Wang Yaoting, in Leipzig on Thursday. The partners in the talks paid tribute to the results in the two countries' trade and discussed measures to increase trade on the basis of the long-term trade agreement for the period 1986 to 1990. Wang Yaoting expressed his regard for the fair and paid tribute to Leipzig's role for the further expansion of contacts between the two countries' enterprises.

CUBAN MINISTER DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

LD052340 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2000 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] In Leipzig today GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle discussed with the Cuban minister of light industry, Roberto Ogando, the joint construction of industrial projects in Cuba. Horst Soelle had further talks with representatives from Poland, China, and Zimbabwe.

BREINICH INTERVIEWED ON DANUBE BARRAGE PROJECT

AU041410 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 2 Sep 85 p 5

[Interview with Dr Miklos Breinich, first deputy chairman of the National Water Affairs Office, by Antal Szalay: "Bos-Nagymaros Barrage System -- Most Important Is Security and Safeguarding Treasures of Nature"; place and time not given; first two paragraphs are paper's introduction]

[Text] Although the planning of the river barrage system began almost 4 decades ago, the professional debates affecting public opinion increased mainly after 1978, at the time of the first excavations, primarily as a result of the justified concern of environmentalists fearing for the unparalleled natural treasures of the Szigetkoz area. Therefore, the research and planning prior to construction was followed by the preparation of an environmental impact statement, a study that has utilized the most recent scientific results to elucidate various viewpoints, and the results of this study have been incorporated into the plans.

What will the Bos-Nagymaros barrage system be like after all, what changes and modifications have taken place, and most important, is it possible to make sure that this immense project will not threaten the ecological balance of the surrounding area? We asked Dr Miklos Breinich, first deputy chairman of the National Water Affairs Office, about these issues.

Breinich: The river barrage system will use the 220 km stretch of the Danube between Bratislava and Budapest, joining the international efforts to create a secure and easily navigable waterway, through the Danube, the Rhein, and the Main, between the Black Sea and the North Sea. To attain full use on the basis of synchronized plans, river barrages and power stations have been, and are being built on the Danube; one of these will be the Bos-Nagymaros river barrage system. Combined use means that the project will solve in the safest possible way the problem of carrying away flood waters and will exploit the river as a cheap source of energy.

Szalay: These are the advantages. The question that arises is whether all this could not be achieved with less interference?

Breinich: It is hardly possible to further improve the navigational conditions on this stretch of the Danube with river bed excavation and river flow systematization. But ensuring a 2.5 meter depth necessary for navigation, which will increase to 3.5 meters later, a depth determined by the Danube committee, is obligatory for us, too. Moreoever, it is also in Hungary's interest to build a cheap waterway system and to join international navigation. On flood defense alone we would have to spend huge amounts, and the energy supply problem forces every country to increasingly exploit their alternative energy resources, including the rivers. From the river barrage system currently under construction, Hungary will receive annually 1.8 billion kWh of electric energy. Because of the nature of the system, this amount will come at the peak period, a fact that considerably increases the safety of the energy supply. Besides, about 750,000 metric tons of oil would be needed to produce that much energy.

Szalay: Doubts were caused, however, first of all not by the economic considerations but by the evaluation of the disadvantages that might accompany the construction of the river barrage system. Among these there are also disadvantages that can be expressed in forints but much more important are environmental treasures.

Breinich: Nature and the environment have been upgraded all over the world, but with some delay in Hungary in the last 1 or 2 decades. The damage deriving from the destruction of the environment can outweigh the economic and social benefits of interference in nature in the long run. It was necessary for us to carry out new analyses and to modify concepts in certain areas.

Szalay: The Szigetkoz area of the Danube stretch affected by the river barrage system is the most sensitive to interference from a hydrologic perspective. There are unparalleled natural treasures in this area, especially in the floodplain. Can these be saved?

Breinich: Yes. Let me explain how. It follows from the nature of the area that the water table in the Szigetkoz area is basically determined by the Danube water level, and that the valuable flora and fauna can exist thanks to winding dead channels and water flows. The amount of water in these dead channels depends also on the amount of water in the Danube's main branch. The plan took into account that the main part of the water in the main branch will be led to the so-called operational water channel as a result of the operation of the power plant and navigational facility, the water flow in the old river bed will be only 50-200 cubic meters per second. It is true that this amount is still much more than that of the Tiszx River at low water level, but it is not enough for the supply of the dead channels and for maintaining the underground water table of the agricultural areas.

Szalay: Some of the debating people claimed that it was enough.

Breinich: Only under certain conditions and circumstances. The examinations precisely clarified these points. Let us deal with them one after the other. Concerning the conditions of agricultural production, it turned out that the plants get their water supply first of all not from the water table, which strongly fluctuates depending on the Danube's water level, but from precipitation. According to calculations, it is possible to stabilize the water table in agricultural areas because the saturation water after the flood will cease and so will the danger of inland saturation. Therefore, the conditions of agricultural production will improve rather than deteriorate, especially if we consider that ways will also open for irrigation.

Szalay: Where will water come from if the water level of the main branch decreases as a result of diverting the flow?

Breinich: From two sources, as at the other part of the affected stretch, we will have to take into consideration an increase in the water table. In the stretch of the river bank where the river's water level increases as a result of the dam, the water table will rise, too. This must be drained. This is one of the sources. The other source is the so-called leaking water of the reservoir. The tests and calculations proved that if we divert a part of the available still water directly into the secondary branches, then the flora and fauna would receive enough water supply. Moreover, as a result of the systematization, the possibility of nature conservation will increase, too. Nothing prevents us from directing, when needed, as much water into the dead channels or into the old river bed as needed for maintaining the ecological balance.

Szalay: This already is an operational question, and two different interests appear along with it. From time to time, the system will either produce energy or preserve nature. Is this not a contradiction?

Breinich: No. For two reasons. First, because the energy supplied by the power plant is required first of all in the winter months. Therefore, in spring and summer, the growing season when the plants most need water, the energy production of the power station can be reduced. Second, the calculations and analyses show that the loss of energy is not considerable.

Szalay: How can you decide on the flow of the water?

Breinich: The most important concern in the course of operation is flood defense. In case of flood, the water turbines will simply be stopped, the watergates will rise, and the flood waters will flow in two parts, through the operational water channel and the old main river bed, much more safely than before. The other consideration of the operation is preservation of the ecological balance, of nature's treasures. If there is a threat of damage either in the main branch or the secondary branches, fresh water will be directed into these branches in spite of the decrease in energy production. To see the danger in time, we will establish a measuring system along the entire affected stretch, thus monitoring all the changes in the natural environment. The measurements will precede the dam by 3 years in order to have enough data necessary for comparison and evaluation at our disposal.

Szalay: All this, however, will not serve the sewage water problem.

Breinich: Only the construction of sewage water purification stations can help solve this problem. In the next 5-year plan period, in harmony with the investment plan of the river barrage system, sewage water purification plants will be built in Gyor, Komarom, Esztergom, Tatabanya, and Orstlany. The construction of the Bratislava sewage water purification plant has begun and so has that of the settlements along the Vag River which flows into the Danube. The plant in Vienna is finished. Thus, considerably less pollution will reach the Danube and the quality of the water will improve.

Szalay: Many people fear that the water level of potable water wells along the banks will decrease.

Breinich: The water supply will not decrease as a result of damming and the leaking systems can be used as an additional water source. A regional potable water network will also be worked out in the Szigetkoz area. The river barrage system will not affect the wells in the stretch below Nagymaros or the water supply of the capital. According to the calculations and tests, the fear of those who are afraid of natural catastrophes or flood caused by the bursting of a dam are unfounded. Even if the accumulated mass of water rushed all at once down the Danube, the water level in the capital would rise only to the level of the first loading piers.

Szalay: Does the river barrage system affect the border between the two countries?

Breinich: No. The border will continue to be in the same place where it is today and there is no change from a water rights point of view, either. According to the interstate agreement, Hungary will have the same rights and obligations on the navigational channel as she has in the current river bed.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR JAN-JULY

LD041203 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Summary] The Central Executive Committee of the Chemical Industry Workers' Trade Union is meeting today to discuss the experiences gathered in the economic activities of the sector's enterprises in the first half of the year. A report dealing with production reveals that the chemical industry's output increased by 2.7 percent in the first 6 months of 1985; this is below the planned figure. There are large differences in the production figures of the various branches of the industry. Thus, output in the gasoline producing sector grew by nearly 5 percent, and the pharmaceutical industry had a growth rate 4 times higher than the average for the chemical sector. Simultaneously, production in the rubber industry and the plastics and chemicals sector was lower in the first half of 1985 than in the corresponding period last year. The worst backlog was registered in the manufacture of fertilizers and crop protection agents.

The month of July offered some signs of optimism in this otherwise bleak picture, with production in the sector overall exceeding the planned figure for the month, despite some delays in the delivery of imported raw materials. As a result, the chemical industry this month became the leading exporter in the economy, ahead of the machine-building and foodstuffs sector.

INSPECTION OF COMMERCIAL TRADE, SHOPS INCREASES

LD042334 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Excerpt] An increasing proportion of the inspection of trade and shops is carried out by voluntary trade union workers. The Budapest Council of Trade Unions debated today a report about the inspections of the past 5 years. To quote one sentence from the report: The ratio of cheating consumers is highest in the food trade -- ranging between 30-40 percent. Gyorgy Vundere, secretary of the Budapest Council of Trade Unions, speaks to Budapest radio.

[Begin recording] [Vundere] The quality of commercial work has declined in the past 5 years, not only because tradesmen have become worse, or shops have become more crowded, but the frequent changes in prices multiply the possibility for mistakes. Although it may not be reflected in the statistics -- as many as 28 percent of the inspections in 1985 discovered some sort of shortcomings, as was said at this Presidium session -- social inspection may be a deterrence. This is proven by the fact that when there is a leak about a forthcoming inspection program the subsequent discovery of irregularities is smaller. The inspectors endeavor to avoid such leaks and union members unambiguously want an increase of such inspection work.

[Unidentified correspondent] I read in your report that the number of inspections has grown from 6,000 annually to over 10,000, but I also read that the number of inspectors has increased. There is a sentence in the report that says the creation of the enterprise economic work collectives and small enterprises has palpably influenced the number of social inspectors of the unions. Then at the Presidium session this sentence was modified so the sentence now reads: The creation of enterprise economic work collectives and small enterprises too, reduced the number of social inspectors of the unions.

[Vundere] The word too had to be added because we are not talking about only economic work collectives and small enterprises. It must also be seen, please, that people want to maintain the standard of living already achieved, for which, under today's circumstances, more work is required -- this is no bad thing either -- but it has an undoubted effect: When people have to do social commercial inspection voluntarily, they do -- let me say -- think harder about it. However we find that the trade union movement is so strong that it is my conviction that there will be volunteers for this work. [end recording]

DISHONEST TRADING ACT NETS 20 MILLION FORINTS

LD300944 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0445 GMT 30 Aug 85

[From the"Morning Dialogue"program]

[Summary] Since the beginning of 1985, when the Dishonest Trading Act came into force, illegal price raising has been found in some 80 cases, and thus far those enterprises accruing income from illegal prices have had to refund over 20 million forints to the customer. Only 10 appeals have been made, which suggests that these are only the tip of the iceberg. When, following discovery of illegal price raising, the damaged customers are not known or cannot be refunded, the enterprise must pay the illegal price income into a central financial fund, the so-called "Market Intervention Fund."

CONSUMER PURCHASES INCREASE BY 7 PERCENT

LD301012 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Summary] According to a summary survey published by the Ministry of Internal Trade on trade turnover in the first 7 months of 1985, goods valued at 283 billion forints were bought by the Hungarian consumer for the period, nearly 7 percent more than in 1984 in the same period. Supply of assorted poultry pieces, fresh fish, frozen food items, diabetic products, and edible oil has improved. Due to a fault in long-life milk production equipment in the milk industry there have been shortages, but since the fault was repaired there has been more long-life milk. Red paprika powder, homemade Hungarian beer, Pepsi and Coca Cola are still in short supply. Tomatoes, green peppers, beans, cucumbers, and green peas are in abundance, and potatoes, vegetables, and fruits cost the housewife less than in 1985 than in 1984. Certain children's sandals, Hungarian-made automatic washing machines, certain bathroom accessories, and good quality coal have been in short supply. Although the population bought 659,000 tons of Hungarian-made coal and briquettes, poor quality coal, despite the significant price reductions, was purchased only in a limited amount.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL TO CONVENE 14 FEBRUARY

LD301715 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The 25th Hungarian Trade Unions Congress will convene on 14 Feb 1986. During the 3-day consultation, the new National Council of Trade Unions [SZOT] will be elected, together with the leading bodies and functionaries of the SZOT. The most important task of the congress is to draw the balance of the work of the past 5 years and to determine the tasks ahead. Prior to the congress, trade union leaders on various levels will be elected: Stewards and chief stewards, leading stewards, and their deputies will be elected by 15 October, while intermediate organs at the grass roots level, county, Budapest, trust, big enterprise, and institution level will be elected by 15 November. The union councils of counties and Budapest will be elected by 31 December.

SZUROS STRESSES NEED FOR IMPROVED S&T PROGRESS

LD021645 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Hungary and the other socialist countries must respond to the challenge represented by the scientific-technological development that has taken place over the past few decades. This was noted by Matyas Szuros at a ceremony held at the Budapest Technical University to mark the beginning of the new academic year. The secretary of the Central Committee stressed that a state that could not keep up with the advance would be left behind so much that it could never again catch up. For that reason, it is vitally significant for us that cooperation within CEMA should be in line with the interests of our country and the other member-states. It is in our fundamental national interest to speed up technological-scientific progress together with the other socialist countries. Students at Hungarian technical universities should acquire well-grounded knowledge that can be applied in a flexible way. As for general education, that should be linked to scientific-technological knowledge.

U.S. RESPONSE TO TASS ASAT STATEMENT NOTED

LD051855 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] We have heard a number of news items and statements in recent days regarding space weapons. The most recent of these was yesterday's TASS statement, according to which if the United States were to test the antisatellite weapon, the USSR would not regard the moratorium announced 2 years ago as binding.

The response was pretty quick: The U.S. State Department spokesman confirmed a few hours later that the new American antisatellite weapon will be tested. He justified this decision with reference to the alleged Soviet superiority. He simultaneously rejected what he described as conditions set in Moscow regarding the comprehensive arms limitation talks in Geneva. With this he essentially reacted to Mikhail Gorbachev's new proposals. Incidentally, the belief in Washington is that the experiment with a weapon against a target in space will be held within 10 days.

CONSUMER MARKET FIGURES LOWER THAN EXPECTED

AU051218 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Sep 85 p 10

[Article by Andras Nyiro, department deputy head in the Ministry of Domestic Trade: "The Consumer Market"]

[Text] In the first 6 months of 1985 the consumer market was characterized by moderate demand. Retail trade sales turnover at current consumer prices was 238.5 billion forints. This is a 14.2 billion forints or 6.4 percent increase on the same period last year. However, this is somewhat lower than planned.

Trade picked up in January especially, as well as in April and May, while in the other months the growth in turnover showed a below-average increase.

Apart from being influenced by the quick changes observed in demand and by the similarly fluctuating cash flow -- which was slower than last year -- consumer demand was also influenced by excessive food purchases prior to the January price increases, and by the lateness of spring and its short duration, something that was felt by the clothing industry in particular.

A considerable amount of the spending power was tied up by the unusually large amount of fuel purchases because of the long, extremely cold winter, and by the price increases. This caused a temporary drop in demand for other manufactured goods.

During the first 6 months the retail sales turnover at comparable prices remained the same as during this period last year. Among the main commodity groups only the store sales of food, beverages, and tobacco increased; sales of miscellaneous manufactures were the same as last year, but there was a decrease in clothing sales (by 4.2 percent) and in catering turnover (by 2 percent).

Retail Sales -- First Half of 1985

	Billion Forints	As a Percentage of the Same Period Last Year	
Main commodity group		At Current Prices	Prices Index
Food, beverages and tobacco	100.4	106.5	105.0
Clothing	26.9	105.1	109.9
Miscellaneous industrial articles	111.2	106.5	106.5
Total	238.5	106.4	106.3

It was possible to maintain the global balance of purchasing power and commodity stocks in the first half of the year. At the same time the consumer goods marked were characterized by some improvement in the provision of certain goods in short supply and, to a lesser extent, by the appearance of different shortages, and oversupply.

There was a good supply of basic food commodities: raw meat and meat products, for instance, though the quality of a certain meat products was unsatisfactory.

In addition to the relatively balanced supply of food the supply range of preserved ready-made vegetable dishes, canned fruit and pickles worsened, and there was not always enough live fish and butchered poultry. However, one favorable tendency was a better supply of flour-based goods prepared by the confectionary industry. There was a shortage of pepper and paprika spices.

As a result of better winter storage sales of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit were better than last year and the free-market supply also improved.

The supply of clothing to the retail trade remained the same as last year. Supply worsened in the first quarter, whereas in the second quarter -- partly due to making up for production losses caused by energy restrictions -- better deliveries ensured a better supply than last year. Despite the improvement, however, there are still further shortages in mass-tailored children's clothing and footwear, baby clothes, boys' suits and trousers.

With regard to the total stock of miscellaneous manufactures, the supply was better than at the same time last year, due mainly to the improvement in the supply of building materials. The presence of shortages and oversupply on the market at the same time applies mainly to this main commodity group. The most critical situation arose in the supply of fuel materials for private consumption. Although the fuel supply improved after the winter because of imports that have since arrived as well as to sales management measures, the shortage continued over the whole period.

Because of the growing domestic market and the increase in imports the trade companies piled up a considerable stock of building materials. Supply was far better than last year.

In the first half of the year the supply of technical and telecommunication articles was not satisfactory, though some improvement was registered from the second quarter onwards. As in the first quarter, the greatest problem in the second quarter was again the supply of black-and-white and color television sets.

The general supply improved in the first half of the year, and this was due mainly to an increase in provision by domestic industry of 3.3 percent at comparable prices in both wholesale and retail trade. Among the individual branches of industry a salient increase was demonstrated by the chemical and machine industries and the pharmaceutical industry. Sales in light industry remained the same as last year.

Imports of consumer goods stagnated in the first quarter and increased in the second quarter, and taking the 6-month total into account, sales increased by 4.7 percent at current prices compared to last year.

Imports of consumer goods stagnated in the first quarter and increased in the second quarter, and taking the 6-month total into account, sales increased by 4.7 percent at current prices compared to last year.

Almost 3 percent less goods arrived from ruble-accounted countries, while 17 percent more goods arrived from hard-currency countries.

During the first 6 months there were increased imports primarily of goods that made up for shortages. Thus, there was a 70 percent increase of coal, and a 25 percent increase of coal cake compared with the same time last year. There was a fourfold increase in imports of pepper. Purchases of communication technology equipment and clothing apparel, including baby clothes and footwear, also increased.

There were variations in the development of contractual relations by domestic industry and trade. Because of the drop in production the first quarter was characterized by contracts signed too late and by low productivity. In the second quarter most industrial suppliers made up for the delays and even undertook to provide early deliveries for the following quarter.

The supply situation improved so much by the second quarter -- because of the stock and demand situation -- that the trade companies were able to set higher requirements for the industrial partners. There were cases where late or unsatisfactory deliveries by industry were refused and where stocks that were not suitable for the season were written off.

All this shows that if the supply position is good, trade is able to represent the interests of consumers much better.

CZINEGE LEAVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS IN MONGOLIA

LD081520 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] Lajos Czinege has left for Mongolia. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers is attending the forthcoming meeting of the two countries' economic and scientific-technological cooperation committee.

WALESA, GLEMP MEET; 10,000 ATTEND MASS IN GDANSK

AU072021 Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 7 (AFP) -- Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Polish primate, Jozef Cardinal Glemp, held their first meeting since last November today in Gdansk. The last meeting, on November 25, was three weeks after the funeral of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, who was murdered by the Polish security police.

After today's 20-minute meeting Cardinal Glemp conducted a mass attended by 10,000 worshipers, including Mr Walesa. The primate referred to the birth in Gdansk of the now outlawed Solidarity movement, which he said was "still bearing fruit."

JARUZELSKI SEES CHIEF OF VATICAN CONTACTS OFFICE

LD081726 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] The premier, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, today received Minister Plenipotentiary Jerzy Kuberski, head of the Office for Permanent Working Contacts Between the Polish Government and the Holy See.

RAKOWSKI VIEWS NATIONAL DEBT, FREEDOM OF SPEECH

LD061846 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] One of the last consultative meetings was held in Poznan today at the railway rolling stock repair works, which are located in working class district in Poznan. The works are celebrating their 115th anniversary. The citizens' consultative meeting was attended here today by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski. It is worth mentioning that the deputy premier is a frequent guest of the work force, since he was a worker here during the occupation. Here is one of the questions:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] The whole of production is used to cover the debts. I would like to know what will be done in the future to repay this enormous amount. Will it be repaid by our generation or by future generations?

[Rakowski] Let us phrase this question this way: What was this indebtedness used for -- where did the money go? Above all, I would like to remind you that in the seventies, apart from obvious errors made in the economic policy, 2,000 factories were built -- the majority modern factories -- to a great extent for these credits. These factories provided 2.5 million jobs. We must stop the line of thinking that all credits were thrown out of the window. This is a lie. Half was used to buy the factories and equipment. One-third -- and here, no doubt, an error was committed -- was spent to purchase grain, in other words, we ate one-third of the credits. The remainder was used to buy spare parts and all sorts of equipment. At one time this debt, no doubt a large debt -- although per capita it was not higher than Hungary's, for instance -- at one time this indebtedness was used as a political weapon against us.

I think that one must take a calm look on the issue of the Polish debt. Today, the issue of indebtedness goes beyond the limits of what I would call bilateral relations of the giver and the recipient. Today this is an international problem. If I am worried by anything, it is our capability to repay, or decrease the debt, as this depends, esteemed participants of this meeting, above all on the quality of production and the degree of our ability to keep pace with the changes taking place in world technology.

In order to keep pace, we must free the forces that exist in the minds of our engineers, technicians, inventors, theoreticians, and practitioners -- but on the other hand, we also need credits.

In recent years, many people in Poland, particularly the working people, have come to feel very independent -- independent as individuals -- when posing and voicing their views. This I think is an extraordinary achievement of People's Poland and our times: that these speakers, the working-class speakers, have no inhibitions whatsoever, in formulating their comments -- often very critical comments -- on what they think of the economic system or the functioning of any unit. When someone asks me what the future Sejm will do or what I will do when I am elected, then I say -- and, anyway, I do this already in the government today -- I will try to strengthen this feeling of independence. [end recording]

COMMISSION EVALUATES FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES

LD062320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The situation in foreign trade for the 8 months of the current year was examined by the commission coordinating economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with abroad. It was stated that economic cooperation and trade relations with socialist states, particularly with the USSR, are progressing according to the 3-year plan and the assumptions of the decisions of the Economic Council at the highest level of the CEMA member-states.

However, the implementation of the plan for exports to capitalist countries is going less well. This is caused, among other things, by a restriction in the export of coal, due to the increased needs of the home market. There is also an unsatisfactory situation in the export of electrical engineering industry products. On the other hand, the export of products from light industry is increasing. There is a visible improvement in the balancing of turnovers in the agricultural and food production sectors. For the first time in many years the price relations in turnover with capitalist countries is taking favorable shape.

The implementation of imports for supplying the market was also examined. In the fourth quarter of the current year extra supplies of many goods are envisaged, among other things for hard currency obtained by Pewex [hard currency] shops.

OFFICIAL ON WEST'S 'DOUBLE STANDARD' ON RSA, PPR

LD071207 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Continuing this news section from Radio Polonia in Warsaw we now present an account of an interview with Major Weislaw Gornicki, chief adviser to the Polish prime minister, who was recently talking to a Radio Polonia reporter on the double standards applied by the Western governments in their reactions to developments in South Africa [RSA] and Poland.

Double standards, Major Gornicki said, are an inherent characteristic of the capitalist system, which goes for both big-businessmen and petty shopkeepers, who demonstrated their religiousness on the one hand, and on the other cheated their clients and exploited their employees. Also on the national scale: In the early 20th century the United States raised high the banner of morality, but, on the other hand, President Theodore Roosevelt said that the policy of the giant stick should be applied against South America. The carrot was added to the saying much later.

Past political practices die hard. At present the Western countries have no intention whatsoever of breaking economic relations with South Africa. It is not so much gold and uranium that's at stake -- but diamonds, without which not even one cannon could be produced, not to speak of other machines. Therefore, Major Gornicki remarked, I have not the slightest doubt that what the West is doing is very much the case of a red herring. Despite the pressure of public opinion nothing seems to move Western governments. Apparently the West is having doubts as to where genocide starts. The fact that 1,000 people have been killed, 60,000 more are interned in the harshest of conditions, the number of those injured runs into dozens of thousands and firearms are used against demonstrators indiscriminately, all this is not enough to spur Western governments into action.

The whole talk of possible economic sanctions is nonsense, Major Gornicki observed. I can say that on the basis of my own experience at the United Nations, when the United States and other NATO countries persistently torpedoed all attempts at imposing sanctions against South Africa for its unhumanitarian policies vis-a-vis the indigenous population.

Now, when it comes to the West's stand on relation to Poland the approach is very different. After all the South African Republic has never lost a dollar in international trade, not even credits or interest. Meanwhile Poland, a country which is definitely smaller and less abundant in terms of natural resources, has incurred real losses due to Western restrictions sponsored by the United States. Current estimates put those losses at $15 billion, and are next year expected to grow by a further 1,000 billion. Every year overall, Polish exports amount to $8 billion, most of which is used to repay debts. Thus, what Poland has lost with no fault of her own and with no justification, amounts to the value of 2 years of exports. Despite the fact that a difficult moment in history has been overcome, stability has been restored and the present direction is towards reforms -- overhauling the economic and political system -- this country is still being castigated.

In the seventies, Major Gornicki went on, the unhappy concept appeared of making Poland dependent on Western technologies. Poland is presently denied access to short-term commerical credits, repaid immediately from export earnings. Thus, it come as no surprise that machines used by industry are starting to break down and the manufacture of certain goods stopped.

In South Africa the authorities may order half a million blacks to be shot, and all the West will say is that that is an awful thing to do, that it's against the Ten Commandments. Western leaders will be persuading Mr Botha that something should be done about the black population, but that will be all. South Africa will lose nothing. Now Poland is going to be punished still, because this country followed the West's [word indistinct]. The thing is, Major Gornicki said, that Poland will survive due to her Comecon friends' assistance. This country is also increasingly looking towards the developing countries. However, Poland is still ready to trade and cooperate with the West. The moral lesson she has learned will nevertheless become a permanent factor of political thinking, both on the part of the authorities and society at large.

GDR EDUCATION MINISTER SIGNS PROTOCOL ON VISIT

LD052142 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] A delegation of the GDR Ministry of Higher Education ended its visit to Poland. At its conclusion, Professor Hans-Joachim Boehme, GDR minister of higher and technical education, signed a protocol on the talks conducted with Professor Benon Miskiewicz, minister of science and higher education.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM PROPOSED FOR DANUBE DELTA

AU051933 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 5 Sep 85

["A Comprehensive Programme for the Complex Capitalization of the Danube Delta" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9/85 -- The Danube delta, an area bordered by the arms of the same-name river where it empties its waters into the Black Sea, as well as the depression round lakes Razelm, Golovita, Zmeica and Sinoe extend on 442,300 hectares. A natural monument with a scenic landscape of great tourist interest and a rich plant and animal kingdom, the delta is also a socioeconomic complex that has been developed and updated in the years of socialism.

At present more than 71 per cent of the total area is used for fishing and reed harvesting. As many as 170 thousand hectare of area under reed (of which 88.5 thousand are [word indistinct] terrains boasting pumping stations) and 148 thousand hectares of piscicultural interest (of which 29 thousand accounted for by storage lakes and fish-rearing ponds) are used for fishing. The rest of the area is under pastures (12 per cent), forests (four per cent) and nature reserves (ten per cent).

A programme for the complex development of the Danube delta until 1990 was worked out to provide for the full, rational capitalization of the resources in that region. The programme, which opens further prospects for progress and civilization in that part of the country, is underlain by the principle concerning the capitalization of that area by sectors, as complex enterprises to turn natural resource to advantage will be set up at Chilia, Sulina, Sfintu Gheorghe, Pardina, Mirighiol and Jurilovca. At the same time, the Danube Delta Central Department will be created to include all the aforesaid enterprises and provide for the joint organization of all production activities.

According to programme provisions, until 1990 drainage and damming operations will be performed on a total area of more than 97 thousand hectares. Pisciculture will grow as a result of the intensive and semi-intensive development of the 240 thousand hectares of pools and lakes so that 130-150 thousand tons of fish may be obtained annually. To this end, more than 63 thousand hectares will serve fishing purposes, while another 168 thousand hectares under reed will be exploited in natural conditions. Most of the facilities to be created, such as those at Portita-Leahova-Perisor-Sfintu-Gheorghe-Sacalin or C.A. Rosetti-Chilia Veche-Periprav will boast a complex agricultural and piscicultural character, all while serving fishing purposes, sea fishing included.

The programme also provides for the expansion of agriculture, in the Danube Delta in particular, from the present 60 thousand hectares to 114 thousand hectares in 1990 through complex river development works. While the agricultural area develops, qualitative changes will occur in the utilization of delta soils, whose efficiency will grow. Cereal production will go up, all while special importance will be attached to the development of rice paddies. Attention will be given to fruit-tree growing and date-tree plantations will be created as corresponding pedoclimatic [as received] conditions for such cultures exist. Furthermore, sandy terrains will be rendered suitable for farming purposes. In the area of the maritime delta operations got under way to plant vine, fruit-growing trees and pastures.

Substantial rises are envisaged in animal breeding as the number of sheep and poultry - ducks and geese in particular - will increase. To this end, pastures will be extended to reach 50 thousand hectares.

The area intended for sylviculture will extend on more than 29 thousand hectares, special attention being paid to the conservation of the famous Lete Forest (some 5.2 thousand hectares), which is a nature reserve. As a matter of fact, nature reserves of 2-3 thousand hectares will be created round several lakes and in other parts with a view to protecting the fauna specific to this area.

Physical planning measures will go hand in hand with the construction of new units in the food industry to process plant and animal raw materials. Mines will be created for the capitalization of sand. Concommitantly, existing ports will be developed and updated - the port of Sulina in particular where a fishing port for small craft will be built.

LUMEA REVIEWS SEABED RESOURCE UTILIZATION

AU050956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9/1985 -- An article on the utilization of sea-bed resources by D. Mumitru Mazilu and Dan Oancea in the foreign affairs weekly LUMEA of September 5 shows that, in Romania's view, these resources should be used in the interests of all peoples, on the basis of all countries' effective participation in the exploration and exploitation of polymetallic nodules. Romania, the magazine shows, has consistently been against any unilateral actions of exploration and exploitation of sea-bed riches and their utilization in the narrow interests of economic and financial quarters in some developed countries. The tendency to unilaterally explore and exploit these resources may lead to very serious conflicts, worsen existing contradictions and tensions worldwide. Romania, like the other developing and socialist countries, other states signatory to the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea, stressed the recommendations to be made for its application should be guided by the principle that the sea-bed area and its resource are the common heritage of mankind and that they must be used for the benefit of all peoples, of the cause of cooperation and peace. In that light, the Romanian foreign affairs weekly stresses, the current Geneva session of the preparatory Commission should concentrate on finalizing the recommendations for the implementation of the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea concerning the prospecting, exploration and exploitation of the sea-bed areas and their resources with the participation of all states and their utilization in the interests of all peoples, primarily of the least developed ones. These are major goals that focus the attention of the signatory states in their efforts to promote new relations in that field, in agreement with the major demands for an international maritime order founded on equity and justice.

JOINT ZIMBABWE SESSION ENDS; ACCORD SIGNED

AU071354 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES 7/9/1985 -- The works of the third session of the joint Romanian-Zimbabwean Government Commission on Economic and Technological Cooperation concluded in Harare. During the session, an analysis was made of how the decisions and agreements reached during Romanian-Zimbabwean summits have been carried into effect. Underscoring the possibilities to more powerfully develop the economic cooperation and trade exchanges between Romania and Zimbabwe, the commission set tangible actions and measures for the deepening on collaboration in industry, mining, geology, farming and technological assistance. Measures were also adopted for the increase and diversification of trade exchanges.

On the occasion, Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, and Simon Muzenda, deputy prime minister of Zimbabwe, signed an accord on civil air services between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

REPORTAGE ON IYY CONFERENCE IN BUCHAREST

IYY Proceedings Continue

AU051912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9/1985 -- The proceedings of the World Conference of National Committees for the International Youth Year [IYY] continued in Bucharest on September 5. Taking the floor during the debates were the representatives of the IYY national committees from Indonesia, Portugal, Vietnam, the PDR of Yemen, Syria, the USSR, Egypt, Sudan, Argentina, Afghanistan, Congo, Malta, Angola, the Central African Republic, the DPR of Korea, Togo, Poland, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Greece, Guinea, as well as of the UNDP and the UNESCO.

It was pointed out that in the current period, characterized by a deteriorated international situation and an intensified arms race the youth should assert themselves as active participants in the fight for peace and disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the establishment of a New International Economic Order, and the building of a world free of weapons and wars.

The speakers highlighted the high appreciation and consideration of Romania's constant concern for the resolution of the complex problems of the young generation enjoy on an international plane.

Nicu Ceausescu Meets Delegates

AU051922 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1743 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Spelling of all foreign names as received]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9/1985 -- On Thursday, Nicu Ceausescu first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], minister of Youth Affairs, chairman of the UN Advisory Committee for the IYY [International Youth Year], chairman of the Romanian National Committee for the IYY, had interviews with the heads of some delegations participating in the conference: Zakir Khan Chowdhury, minister of youth and sports of Bangladesh, Luis Manuel Parreiras, chairman of the National Commission for the IYY of Portugal, J. da Siva Nzenque, higher commissar for information, youth, sports, art and culture, chairman of the National Committee for the IYY of the Central African Republic, Niall Johnston, chairman of the Committee for the IYY of Northern Ireland, Fiona Cameron, chairman of the Committee for the IYY of Wales, Hosni Shoukri Saleh, secretary-general of the National Committee for the IYY of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Mustafa al-Menif, head of the Prime Minister's Office, member of the National Commission for the IYY of Tunisia, Biaby Alamy, minister of youth, arts and sports of Guinea, Khamal Thapa, chairman of the Central Committee of the youth organization, member of the Secretariat of the National Committee for the IYY of Nepa, Evgeny Uzunov,

secretary of the National Committee for the IYY of Bulgaria, Jan Brunner, coordinating secretary of the National Committee for the IYY of Czechoslovakia, Ho Anh Dong, secretary of the CC of the "Ho Chi Minh" Union of Communist Youth, executive secretary of the National Committee for the IYY of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Wieslaw Zawislak, secretary of the National Committee for the IYY of Poland, Maritza Merlero Lazo, member of the bureau of the CC of the Union of Communist Youth of Cuba, Herbert Griessig, secretary of the National Commission for the IYY of the German Democratic Republic.

During the interviews the significance was highlighted of the world conference venued by the Romanian capital, just as its working character.

At the same time, emphasis was placed on the fine relations between the youth of Romania and of the respective countries, and the joint wish was expressed to work for the further expansion and deepening of those links.

Furthermore, extensive opinions were exchanged on current issues of the international life and the need was underscored for rallying the efforts of the young generation throughout the world for the fulfillment of the aspirations after peace, progress and productive collaboration among nations.

Ceausescu Message for Peace

AU051140 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 4 Sep 85 p 1

["Message by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the SR of Romania, to the Participants in the World Conference of National Committees for the International Youth Year"]

[Text] Esteemed participants: It gives me particular pleasure to convey warm greetings to the participants in the World Conference of National Committees for the IYY, together with best wishes for success in this important meeting hosted by our homeland's capital.

I greatly appreciate the importance of this conference, which is aimed at achieving a broad exchange of opinions, information, and experience on matters of great importance and topicality to the young generation and all peoples in the world. Here we will discuss ways and means of increasing the contribution made by young people in resolving these problems and building a future of peace, understanding, and cooperation, making our world better and more just.

The conference is taking place at a time when very serious and complex problems have piled up in the international arena. The arms race has escalated as never before and the threat of a new world war is constantly increasing, a war that -- under the current circumstances -- would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe that would destroy the very conditions for the existence of life on earth.

Under such conditions, nothing can be more important than uniting the efforts of all peoples and all peace- and progress-loving forces to halt the dangerous trend of events toward tension, war, and a nuclear precipice. The fundamental problems of our time deal with halting the arms race, achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and defending and strengthening peace in the world. More than ever before, it is necessary for us -- including the young generation -- to act with all our might to block the road to war and to defend the supreme right of all peoples to life, peace, and a free and dignified existence. The desire for peace and cooperation must rank above any differences of orientation and political, ideological, and philosophic convictions!

Young people in the world -- the generations that will live and assert themselves in the next 1,000-year period -- have the great duty to take united actions, together with their peoples and with democratic forces everywhere, to defend this supreme desire of mankind and to establish a lasting atmosphere of peace, understanding, and fruitful cooperation among nations.

Young people, who have always made the greatest bloody sacrifices during military confrontations, must utter a decisive "No" to war, the arms race, and to the policy of force and domination. In uniting their efforts, they must act most firmly to halt the arms race -- both on earth and in outer space -- and to eliminate missiles and any nuclear weapons from Europe and throughout the world, so that the material and cultural civilization wrought by mankind throughout millenia will continue to develop and be enriched by the creativity of the human genius and so that it will not be destroyed by a devastating thermo-nuclear war.

Together with their peoples, youths everywhere must decisively struggle so that the excellent achievements of education, science, and modern technology can continue to ensure progress and well-being for the peoples, and serve peace and civilization, not war and destruction.

In today's world, young people represent a huge social force of progress and peace that must have a decisive say on all international issues. They must act with great determination to achieve new relations between states based on the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, renunciation of the use or threat of force, and respect for each country's sacred right to independently decide on its destiny and its socioeconomic road of development, without any outside interference.

As the direct builders of tomorrow's world, young people are eager to participate actively and responsibly in discussing and resolving all problems concerning the continuation of a future of peace, progress, and well-being. The problems linked with eliminating social inequalities and ensuring the basic right to work, culture, and education are problems that directly concern the life and beliefs of young people in society. Therefore it is necessary for the young generation to participate most actively in discussing and resolving them. The governments and people making political decisions at various levels must constantly concern themselves with creating all of the necessary conditions to ensure real and effective possibilities for young people to participate in society and fashion their own futures in keeping with their aspirations and desires for progress, prosperity, and peace.

I want to stress with great satisfaction that Romanian young people, closely united with all our people, are participating enthusiastically and with great devotion in building the new system in our country, thus ensuring -- through their overall activity -- our homeland's firm advance toward ever higher peaks of material and cultural civilization. At the same time, inspired by the noble ideals of peace, disarmament, and understanding and cooperation among peoples, Romanian youths are developing relations of friendship and broad cooperation with young people everywhere and with all those who advocate and struggle for social progress and peace in the world.

Romanian youths and the whole of our people will continue to participate with all their might in the struggle for peace, disarmament -- primarily nuclear disarmament -- the establishment of a new international economic and political order, and a world without weapons and wars, a world of understanding and peaceful cooperation among nations.

Romania greatly appreciates the proclamation made by the United Nations of the IYY under the motto "Participation, development, and peace," as having a profound meaning for the present and future of the young generation throughout the world. We must see to it that the IYY constitues an important factor in uniting young people everywhere in the defense and assertion of their fundamental rights to fashion a free and happy life in an atmosphere of complete security, cooperation, and peace!

Convinced that the proceedings of the World Conference of the National Committes for the IYY will go down as a contribution of great importance among intensified efforts and concerns with resolving the major problems of the young generation, and with its ever more active participation in the socioeconomic development process of all countries and peoples, I wish the world conference proceedings complete success!

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

Conference Theme Highlighted

AU041920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Spelling of all foreign names as received]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/9/1985 -- The proceedings of the World Conference of National Committees for the International Youth Year on the theme "The youth of the ear 2000 - articipation, development peace" continued in Bucharest on September 4. Taking the floor during the debates in plenum were the representatives of the Philippines, Hungary, Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, the Netherlands, Liberia, Jordan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Cyprus, the USSR, Belgium, the German Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Iraq, Romania, Nepal, Mongolia, Qatar, Japan, Algeria, Great Britain, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Spain, Cuba, Bulgaria, Kenya, as well as of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the UNCTAD and the International Labour Organization.

The speakers were highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's message and underscored the special value of the ideas it contains, which attest to the RCP and Romanian state leadership's permanent interest in and concern for youth-related questions, for the youth's assertion as an important social force of progress and peace. They also highlighted the substantial contribution of Romania - a country that sponsored the observance of the International Youth Year in 1985 - to placing in the world community's focus the specific problems of the young generation, to the approach in international forums to aspects of development and peace against the background of an ever more active participation of the youth in the whole political, social and economic life.

The participants also enlarged upon the actions taken in their countries to mark the International Youth Year.

The proceedings of the conference continue.

On Wednesday, Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], minister of youth affairs, chairman of the UN Advisory Committee for the IYY, had interviews with the heads of participating delegations in the conference: D.F. Axionov, chairman of the Committee for Soviet Youth Organizations, deputy chairman of the Commission for the IYY, Goran Radman, chairman of the Yugoslav National Committee for the IYY, Keyum Baudum, deputy chairman of the All-China Youth Federation, assistant secretary-general of the National Committee for the IYY, Professor Hanai Hizoshi, member of the leadership of the Japanese National Committee for the IYY, Hisha al-Sharari, minister of youth, sports and antiquities of Jordan,

Mohamed iby Eirincihari, secretary-general of the Supreme Council for Youth Welfare of Qatar, Pal van Steenvoort, chairman of the Flemish Committee for the IYY of Belgium, Nouri Faisal S. al-Hadithi, minister of youth of Iraq, R. Gopalaswami, secretary of the Youth and Sports Department of India, chairman of the Working Group for the IYY.

During the interviews, the significance of the Bucharest conference was highlighted and emphasis was placed on the fact that that meeting, which proceeds in a spirit of understanding and cooperation, was an important contribution to the promotion of the fundamental ideas the International Youth Year has promoted under the slogan "Participation, development, peace".

Conference Ends

AU061910 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1985 - The proceedings of the World Conference of National Committees for the International Youth Year on the theme "The youth of the year 2000 -- participation, development, peace" concluded in Bucharest on Friday, September 6.

The important event venued by the Romanian capital gathered delegations of IYY National Committees from 67 countries on all continents, as well as representatives of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, of the UN, UNESCO, UNCTAD, ILO, UNDP [UN Development Program] and of international organizations specialized in youth affairs.

For four days the participants exchanged extensive opinions, information and experience concerning the implementation of programmes to mark the IYY, the adoption of national policies referring to the life and activity of the youth, the role and place of the young generation in the contemporary world, the youth's contribution to the promotion of economic and social progress, of democracy and peace, to the resolution of the complex problems of the international life.

During the closing session, the participants adopted a motion conveying the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, feelings of deep gratitude for the message he sent to the conference and Romanian Government and people warm thanks for the conditions ensured for an appropriate course of the proceedings, for the hospitality extended to them during the Bucharest conference. At the same time, high appreciation was expressed for the activity of the UN Advisory Committee for the IYY and the UN secretaries for the IYY, for their contribution to the preparation and observance of the International Youth Year.

The delegates to the conference adopted a joint statement.

At the end of the proceedings Nicu Ceausescu, first secretary of the CC of the UCY, minister of youth affairs, chairman of the conference, took the floor and pointed to the working character of the meeting, to the extensive opinions, information and experience exchanged on the occasion in connection with national actions and policies aimed at improving the youth's status and condition, at enhancing its responsible participation in shaping mankind's present and future of peace and progress.

Highlighting the need for further concerns for the youth, Nicu Ceausescu showed that the youth were vitally interested in taking action, along side the peoples and advanced forces everywhere, for the resolution of the major problems confronting mankind today and in participating purposefully in the shaping of their own future.

The cessation of the arms race, the achievement of a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the liquidation of the scourge of underdevelopment and the building of a new world economic order, the democratization of the international life and the achievement of a world of peace, collaboration and progress are priority themes of the broad mobilization of the contemporary youth, of their organizations of various political, philosophical and religious orientations, in the name of a peaceful and prosperous future.

The youth's participation in the efforts to attain the lofty ideals of the whole mankind, he said, is an important area of concern to governments, governmental and non-governmental organizations on a national, regional and international level both in the period of preparation and observance proper of the year and after its conclusion.

He also stressed that a first, generous opportunity in that respect was offered by the International Year of Peace -- 1986. With a view to ensuring continuity, intensive actions are needed to educate the youth in a spirit of peace, mutual respect and understanding among peoples, of firm attachment to the perennial assets of human civilization.

Pointing out that shortly after the important and representative meeting in Bucharest a World Conference of the United Nations for the International Youth Year will be held in the framework of the 40th session of the UN General Assembly, the speaker said in conclusion.

For the first time, all member states of the world forum are offered a palpable opportunity to examine, in a unitary framework, the problems specific to the youth all over the world and exchange extensive opinions on the most appropriate ways of solving them, of strengthening and further diversifying international cooperation in youth-related affairs. The adoption by the UN world conference for the IYY of guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth will undoubtedly create a propitious framework for the continuity and intensification of international cooperation in problems of concern to the young generation, for the expansion and diversification of ties between the UN system and the youth movement.

GORBACHEV TIME INTERVIEW, U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

AU061238 Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 36, 5 Sep 85 pp 4-5

[Editorial article: "Moscow: CPSU Central Committee General Secretary on the Stage of Soviet-American Relations"]

[Text] M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, recently granted an interview to the U.S. magazine, TIME. Answering a number of questions on the current stage of Soviet-American relations, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stated:

"Had you asked me this question some 2 months ago, I would have said that our relations were becoming somewhat better and that some hopes of positive shifts were appearing. To my deep regret, I cannot say that today. The truth should be faced squarely. Despite the negotiations that have begun in Geneva and the agreement to hold a summit meeting, relations between our two countries are continuing to deteriorate. The arms race is intensifying and the war threat is not subsiding." "We," M. Gorbachev continued, "are persistently seeking ways to break the vicious circle and bring the process of arms limitation out of the dead end.

That is precisely the objective of our moratorium on nuclear tests and of our proposal to the United States to join it and to resume negotiations for a complete ban on nuclear tests, as well as for peaceful cooperation and the prevention of an arms race in space. We are convinced that we should look for a way out of the current difficult situation." "The U.S. Administration has regrettably taken a different road. In response to our moratorium it ostensibly and defiantly hastened to conduct yet another nuclear test, as if to spite everyone. And to our proposals concerning peaceful space, it responded with a decision to conduct the first operational test of an antisatellite weapon and, as if that were not enough, it has launched another 'campaign of hatred' against the USSR."

"I think that whether we like one another or not, we can only survive or perish together," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stressed. "The principal questions we must answer are whether we are finally ready to recognize that there is no other way but to live in peace with each other and whether we are prepared to switch our thoughts and actions from a warlike to peaceful track. As you say, live and let live. We call this peaceful coexistence. As for the USSR we say 'yes'."

"Today," M. Gorbachev continued, "I look at the prospects of the Geneva meeting with more caution than I did at the time we agreed to that meeting. Its outcome, after all, will depend to a great extent upon what is taking place now." "I will not hide my disappointment and concern about what is happening from you. We cannot but be troubled by the approach which, as I see it, has begun to emerge in Washington -- both from its practical policy and from the statements made by responsible White House staffers."

"Abusive words are of no help in a good cause. I see the concept of such an important meeting differently. We in Moscow, naturally, are well aware of how profound all that divides us is. Looking at what U.S. political leaders have been saying in recent years, we cannot disregard statements with which we do not agree and which make us indignant in many cases. At the same time, however, we have not lost hope that, after all, points of contact, areas of common or parallel interests can be found."

"The summit meeting is designed for negotiations on the basis of equality and not for signing an act of someone's capitulation. This is all the more true since we have not lost a war to the United States, or even a battle, and we owe it absolutely nothing. Nor, for that matter, does the United States owe us."

"The language of strength is useless and dangerous," the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stresssed. "But," he specified, "there is still time before the summit meeting and quite a lot can be done for it to be constructive and useful, and this, as you will understand, depends on both sides."

"There are, we believe, situations where both sides are losers. These are nuclear war, the arms race, and international tensions. And, accordingly, there are situations where both are winners. These are peace and cooperation, equal security and elimination of fear of a nuclear catastrophe," M. Gorbachev emphasized.

"As to the evaluation of the 'star wars' program, we cannot take in earnest the assertions that the Stratetic Defense Initiative [SDI] would allegedly guarantee invulnerability from nuclear weapons, thus leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons. According to the opinion of our experts (and, to my knowledge, of many of yours) this is sheer fantasy and a pipe-dream.

However, even on a much more modest scale, the SDI according to experts, can be seen as an antimissile defense system which although limited in its capabilities, is very dangerous. This project will, no doubt, stir up the arms race in all areas, which means that the threat of war will increase. That is why this project is bad for us and for you and for everyone in general."

"The entire SDI program and its so-called research component are new and even more dangerous developments of the arms race. That will inevitably lead to further aggravation of Soviet-U.S. relations. To preclude this it is necessary, as was agreed in January by the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR and the U.S. secretary of state, to prevent an arms race in space. We are convinced that such an agreement is possible and verifiable. I have to point out that we trust the Americans no more than they trust us and that is why we are interested in reliable verification of any agreement as much as they are. Without such verification it will not be possible to reach an agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons."

At the end of the interview, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary stated: "On behalf of Soviet leadership and the Soviet people, I would like once again to tell all Americans the most important thing they must know. War will not come from the USSR. We will never start war."

During the meeting with representatives of the U.S. magazine, M. Gorbachev made a statement in which he stressed among other things: "Our countries simply cannot afford to allow matters to reach a confrontation. Herein lies the genuine interest both of the Soviet and American people and this must be expressed in the language of effective politics. It is necessary to stop the arms race, to tackle disarmament, and put Soviet-U.S. relations into a normal channel."

Within the framework of this interview, M. Gorbachev then answered a number of questions. Asked to respond to certain statements made by President Reagan concerning the attempt by the United States to improve relations iwth the USSR and their not seeking military superiority, M. Gorbachev said: "We took note of a number of the President's positive statements in 1983 and 1984, including his speech at the United Nations. We took note of his remarks that nuclear war is impermissible and that there will be no victors in it. This is very important. We also paid attention to his words stating the United States does not strive for military superiority over the USSR. This and other positive points in the President's statements, it seems to us, offer the possibility to jointly look to the future and to overcome the present negative stage in our relations. We believe that many things have to be set right between the two of us. That is why we consented to the meeting with the president in Geneva. For that same reason we react acutely to what is being said today in Washington in connection with that meeting." "We have serious intentions and are preparing serious proposals for that meeting -- no matter what right-wing politicians and other figures around President Reagan might say. If we did not have faith in the possibility of a positive outcome, we would not attend the meeting. Such is our position."

Referring to the issue of militarizing outer space, M. Gorbachev specified, "If there is no ban on the militarization of outer space, if an arms race in space is not prevented, then there will be nothing at all. This is our firm position. And it is based on our extremely responsible appraisal that takes into account both our interests and those of the United States. We are prepared to conduct negotiations but not on space weapons, not on the specific types of weapons which would be deployed in outer space. We are prepared to conduct negotiations on preventing an arms race in outer space."

Answering another question linked with the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said: "As for the Geneva summit meeting, I can assure you that we are seriously preparing for it. We attach tremendous importance to that meeting and pin great hopes on it. True, we happen to hear statements from our neighbors that show that Washington attaches a more modest importance to this summit, characterizes it as a mere opportunity for the two leaders to 'get acquainted' and to draw up an agenda for some future, remote negotiations. But it is too great a luxury for the leaders of two such states as the USSR and the United States to go to Geneva merely to get acquainted and then admire Lake Geneva and the Swiss Alps. When the international situation is so tense, this would be an unpermissible luxury. In short, we are seriously preparing for the meeting and we will do all we can so that it will yield tangible results for the improvement of relations between the USSR and the United States.

BONUSES, FINES TO BE ISSUED FOR PLANNED EXPORTS

AU071643 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Sep 85 p 5

["Decree by the State Council of the SR of Romania on New Measures for the Application of the Economic-Financial Mechanism and for Increasing the Responsibility of Management, Technical, Economic, and Other Personnel in Fulfilling the Production Plan in Exports and in the Extractive Industry"]

[Text] Article 1. The managerial personnel in economic units, industrial centrals, and ministries, other central bodies and people's councils, as well as technical, economic, and other specialized personnel involved in implementing the export production and export plans in those units, who pass the export production plan and export contracts will receive monthly export bonuses of up to 20 percent of their base pay. These bonuses will be calculated in keeping with the percentage with which the export production plan and exports were surpassed.

In keeping with the conditions of paragraph 1, export bonuses will also be granted to ministers, other managerial cadres in ministries, other central bodies and people's councils, and the deputy prime minister who coordinates the activities of the relevant bodies.

The necessary sums of money will be provided by the financial returns of economic units and from the income and expenditure budgets of central and local bodies respectively and will be paid out through the planned wage fund.

Article 2. Managerial personnel in economic units, industrial centrals, ministries, other central bodies, and people's councils, as well as technical, economic, and other specialized personnel involved in meeting the export production tasks and export contracts in such departments as production, planning, material-technical supply, and foreign trade, will have to pay a penalty of 2 percent of their base pay for each percent below the export production plan and exports.

The penalty established under the present decree amounts to up to 50 percent of base pay.

The penalty stipulated in paragraph 1 shall also be applied to ministers, other cadres in the ministries' leadership, other central bodies and people's councils, and deputy prime ministers coordinating the activities of the relevant bodies.

The provisions of the present article are also applied accordingly to managerial, technical, economic, and other specialized personnel involved in meeting the export production plan and export contracts throughout the economy in the State Planning Committee, the Ministry for Material-Technical Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Finance, and the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank, as well as the ministers, attached bodies, other cadres in the management of these central bodies, and deputy prime ministers coordinating the activities of the relevant bodies.

Article 3. The provisions of Article 1 and Article 2 are also applied accordingly when raw and other materials, parts, and subassemblies designed for meeting the export production plan are not delivered.

Article 4. Those economic units that do not fulfill at least 30 percent of the export production plan will be subjected to a special economic-financial control system instituted in keeping with the law.

Article 5. In units of the extractive industry that overfill the coal, crude oil, and nonferrous ores production plan, the managerial, technical, economic, and other specialized personnel will benefit -- apart from rights envisaged by law -- from a monthly bonus of up to 10 percent of their base pay, calculated in keeping with the percentage by which the extraction plan was overfulfilled.

If the extraction plan is not fulfilled, the personnel mentioned in the present article will have to pay a fine of up to 2 percent of their base pay for each percent of plan nonfulfillment. This penalty may amount to up to 50 percent of the base pay.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 are applicable to ministers, other management cadres from the Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Petroleum and deputy prime ministers coordinating the activities of those ministries.

Article 6. The provisions of the present decree will be applied during the 1 September-31 December 1985 period.

If by the end of the year arrears in export and extractive industry production are made up, money withheld will be paid accordingly.

Ministries, other central bodies, economic units, and people's councils are obligated to take measures to make up for arrears and to completely fulfill the export plan and the extractive industry production plan.

For August 1985, penalties for the nonfulfillment of the export plan and the extractive industry production plan will amount to up to 30 percent of the base pay, in keeping with the level of nonfulfillment of the plan.

STAMBOLIC INTERVIEW ON RELATIONS IN SERBIA CITED

AU052052 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Report on interview with Ivan Stambolic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, by Zivorad Djordjevic, KOMUNIST chief and responsible editor for Serbia; place and date not given]

[Text] Ivan Stambolic, president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, has given an interview to KOMUNIST in which he discussed the relations in the SR of Serbia. The direct reason for discussion on this topic has been provided by the LCY Central Committee Presidium with the publication of its "Positions on Topical Problems of Implementation of the Relations on Which Unity and Togetherness in Serbia Are Based." The following are extensive excerpts from the interview given by Ivan Stambolic to KOMUNIST:

The positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Ivan Stambolic pointed out, do not in any way convey between the lines any opportunistic intention to hush up the problems in the relations of Serbia until the next elections and congresses. The positions prescribe the solving of these problems. It must be quite clear even to the most suspecting people now, Stambolic stressed, that no one has invented or fabricated the problems in the LC of Serbia and in Serbia. These problems exist, and they do not date back only to yesterday. No one can use the Presidiums positions as a law for politicking games, Stambolic says. We have been given a real opportunity to elucidate in all aspects everything that is a matter of dispute and to find, with the creative efforts of all, our common solutions -- that is, of course, solutions aimed at changing those elements of current practices that generate the crisis in the relations in the LC of Serbia and in the SR of Serbia -- for the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium do not close the door to changes in individual solutions, including even the constitutions and statutes, but determine their framework and orientation.

The positions, Stambolic states, direct us to discussions on differences and disagreements that have not yet been overcome and to clarifications. These differences exist, among other things, in the interpretation of the duality of the character of autonomous provinces; in the interpretation of the method of forming and the foundations of constituting provinces; in the interpretation of the principle of self-determination of nations and forms of its realization in Serbia and Yugoslavia; in the interpretation of the position of peoples and nationalities; in the attitude toward the tendencies of disintegration and federalization in Serbia; in tendencies to project the relations in the federation to the relations in Serbia; in differentiation between the necessary historical measure of statehood, on the one hand, and a consistent struggle against statism and bureaucratic centralism, on the other; and so forth.

It follows from the document of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Ivan Stambolic emphasized, that the multifaceted lag in the implementation of the constitutional concept of the SR of Serbia over a period of many years represents the central problem. The provinces are not lagging in the realization of their function within the federation, but they are lagging in the fulfillment of their role as component parts of their republic, Stambolic stressed.

Answering a question by Zivirad Djordjevic, chief and responsible editor of KOMUNIST, on what is the central problem of relations in Serbia today, Ivan Stambolic said:

Disintegrating and autarkic tendencies are evidently active at this time. For many years now, Stambolic emphasized, there has been no danger of any greater Serbian assimilation.

Separatism and multifaceted forms of encapsulation are the main problem. This means that the unity of the society, LC unity, and the unity of the SR of Serbia as an integral part of Yugoslavia should be at the center of our policy. The 18th session of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia, Stambolic recalled, adopted the resolute view that the verification of the validity of the existing solutions in the political system and the changes in this system must be carried out within the framework of the most progressive self-managing practice.

Stambolic further referred to certain attempts at proving that there is really no need for any changes. When these attempts at proving this fail because life stubbornly demands changes -- as is the case now -- then attempts are made to present the entire problem in a false political context, that is, as a return to the old ways, Stambolic pointed out. It is also possible, Stambolic said, to manipulate the very proposals for changes. Thus, for instance, following the proposal to change the method of financing the accelerated economic development of Kosovo it was heard that someone wanted to abolish the pertinent fund; or, in connection with the discussion about the constituting of Serbia as a state, it is said here and there that the intention is to limit the provinces' rights from the viewpoint of statehood; and so forth, Stambolic says.

The next question was: In this crisis of relations, how long can the people be told that there will be no changes in but only the implementation of the constitution? Is there not a danger that the leadership will thereby be too late with its initiatives?

Answering this question, Stambolic said: A lack of sense for the demands of the times is, as a rule, the greatest sin of any leadership. I am not certain that recently we have shown a sufficient feel for the demands of the times to ensure that our socialist and self-managing goals can be attained in the present and future conditions. But I am certain, Stambolic says, that these demands are growing stronger and stronger and that they imply deep changes in the interest of socialist self-management. I am convinced that the Presidium's positions are in line with these demands, Ivan Stambolic stressed.

The LC of Serbia is not interested in statehood for the sake of statehood itself, but in statehood as an instrument of the workers class and self-management, Stambolic continued. The legal state unity of Serbia is not and cannot be the decisive form of the unity of the republic. But when this form of Serbia's unity must exist and is still necessary, then it cannot and must not be characterized as statism. The Republic of Serbia is based on the sovereignty of people and on the power and self-management of the workers class and all working people. This sovereignty of peoples is not a hieroglyph that has two symbols for the same thing. By no means should we forget this -- among other things, because of the international significance of this question -- and yet it seems that we often forget this, Ivan Stambolic emphasized.

The next question from the KOMUNIST editor was: What is the difference between the element of federalism and the federal unity?

The constituting element of federalism is the same as the constituting factor of the federation, Stambolic says. The constituting factor of the federation is the federal unit, that is, the republic. Federal units are sovereign states, but the elements of federalism are not states within either the federation or the republic. Thus, the autonomous provinces are not states within the federation. As far as the republic is concerned, provinces also are not states within the republic -- although they are elements of federalism -- but they are component parts of the unified national state of the Serbian people and of other peoples and nationalities within it.

This means, Stambolic pointed out, that in Serbia the parts of other peoples and nationalities within it are equal with the Serbian people. This, however, does not make right those who, on the basis of this equality, equate the rights of the unified republic as a whole and the rights of its inseparable part such as the autonomous province. Thus, as far as statehood is concerned, Stambolic concludes, there is no contradiction between the Constitution of Yugoslavia and the Constitution of Serbia. According to the foundations and principles of the Constitution, Stambolic stresses, the provinces could not at all express themselves at first as constituting elements of federalism if they were established as component parts of the republic. What is in fact involved is a failure to implement the Constitution, an unconstitutional practice resulting from the fact that the individual specific solutions incorporated in the Constitution are not in accord with the foundations and principles of the same Constitution. Hence, there is an obvious danger that the entire constitutional concept may collapse, Stambolic pointed out.

In the continuation of his interview Ivan Stambolic referred to the concepts according to which the self-managing togetherness and democratic unity of Serbia are only the togetherness and unity that are achieved through accords between the provinces and the republic, that is, togetherness and unity based on self-management and not on statehood. According to Stambolic's appraisal, these views merely resemble democratism because they assume a self-managing form, but they are essentially demagogic, claiming that the republic is for statehood and the provinces for autonomy. These views essentially advocate particularism or separatism. They are, Stambolic says, democratic demands only in appearance, demands through which irredentism and autonomism have been surreptitiously introduced. What we have to do, Stambolic emphasized, is to ideologically and politically clarify the nonhistorical and utopian negation of the present role of the state and statehood as instruments of self-management.

One of the questions addressed to Stambolic was: Is democratic centralism validly in effect in the LC of Serbia and in what way is this democratic centralism manifested in view of the specific positions of the LC of Kosovo and the LC of Vojvodina as parts of the LCY?

Denying the LC Central Committee of Serbia as the highest party leadership in the LC of Serbia in fact implies a liquidation of the party's leading role in Serbia, Stambolic points out. The LC of Serbia does not derive from the LC of the provinces or some third LC. It is, instead, a unified revolutionary organization. Democratic centralism in the LC of Serbia has not been correctly and fully implemented. Any possible existence of several partner centers in a single party organization, Stambolic warned, would inevitably represent the first step to factions as formally organized forces. In a unified state community such as the Republic of Serbia this political factionalism could promote the settlement of conflicts by opening up the road to an objectively multiparty system within the same state or by creating the assumptions that a unified state can be divided into several states. This must not be allowed, because this would be a sad choice and solution, Ivan Stambolic stressed.

At present there are no serious grounds to claim that, for instance, the unified character of the LC of Serbia limits the autonomy of the provinces' LCs. It would sooner be possible to cite grounds for the claim that the opposite is true, that is, that the one-sided interpretation of the autonomy of the provinces' LCs jeopardizes the unified character of the LC of Serbia. If every LC organization, beginning with the basic organization to the LCY, acts as a unified organization, then the LC of Serbia must also be a unified organization, and this implies that it acts on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism, that its Central Committee discusses all essential questions concerning the working people and citizens of the republic and not only the questions of common interest, that the decisions of its organs are binding for all organs and organizations and their members, that the principle of majority decision-making is implemented at the level of the LC of Serbia, and so forth.

Considered as a whole, Stambolic says, the provinces' LCs cannot have a greater degree of autonomy than the degree of autonomy of the LC of Serbia in relation to the LCY. Moreover, the question arises whether the provinces' LCs and the republics' LCs can have the same status or whether some statutory distinctions should be made in this connection, at least to the extent of the distinctions existing in the constitution in relation to the position on republics and provinces. The existing statutory norms in the LC of Serbia are insufficiently clear and precise in this respect, and they must be made clearer and must be supplemented, Stambolic emphasized.

In his interview with KOMUNIST Ivan Stambolic said that the leaderships should hold public discussions on the relations in Serbia. No one can always be right in every respect in discussions on such sensitive questions, Stambolic explains. For instance, as far as the questions of unity and togetherness in Serbia are concerned, there is already greater agreement at the level of production self-managing and political basis than among the leaderships now. When the work is public, the people have the opportunity to act on the basis of their own judgment and their own sense of unity and togetherness, and not only on the basis -- as Stambolic put it -- of what is fed to them on a small spoon by their politicians.

Like the entire country, we also face difficult material problems. However, with a difference from other republics, we in Serbia are also confronted with a serious ideological and political disunity in our views on the real problems that are discussed in the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. These problems are objectively complicated and many processes and existing solutions are contradictory. Therefore, it is necessary to adopt a patient, tolerant, persistent, and comprehensive approach on the basis of the adopted positions. We must solve some of the things immediately, some of them by the time of the congress, and some others in a long-term process. We all must be critical and, first and foremost, self-critical. The bad and the good are not distributed territorially, Stambolic stresses. It is high time to establish the unity of the leaderships in Serbia on the basis of the positions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium in order to solve the economic life at least what has already been partially solved.

I am deeply convinced that we will succeed in this, Ivan Stambolic, president of the LC Central Committee of Serbia, emphasized in his KOMUNIST interview.

ZAGREB TV VIEWS PRESIDIUM POSITIONS ON SERBIA

AU051600 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 85 p 2

[Ljubisav Andric commentary carried by the Zagreb Television Service; date not given]

[Text] For a long -- too long -- time, relations in Serbia between the republic and the provinces have not been good. One would sooner say, with a clear conscience, that they have recently become bad. According to many, they are unbearable, and not only in the political sense. All attempts to make relations in Serbia, if not completely improved, then -- for the beginning at least -- more bearable for oneself and others, failed to give any results.

At the moment when the disunity became an obstacle not only for decision making in the Republic of Serbia, but also in the Federation, the LCY Central Committee Presidium adopted -- one has to say in the last moment -- positions on relations in Serbia. They were, of course, received with an understandable attention and by well-intentioned people -- and they are the majority -- with noticeable relief. Whether this document is sufficiently critical of any kind of extreme and sufficiently stimulating for action, and whether it has a chance to mark a new chapter in seeking a way out of the several-year long crisis for which Serbia is not solely to blame, is difficult to say. Unfortunately, the situation is such that it is still less dangerous to ask questions than to give fairly definite answers.

First reaction to this document issued by the country's highest party leadership, which showed courage to state its opinion, was less to talk about the document itself -- its basic message -- and more to pay attention to and wait for what the other side would say. This also tells one something: We would not like to be right, but that is a sign of the still existing mutual distrust.

In those first assessments there was also some biased reading and interpretation of what was written, minor disputes, and reproaches: Even polemics were not avoided. Everybody tried to proclaim himself the "winner," although the very positions were the last to offer the basis for such a thing. There are neither "winners" nor "losers" there. It seems that individual people find it difficult to reconcile themselves to the clearly-expressed view that Serbia must be sovereign and provinces autonomous.

The ice seems to be thawing, in mid-summer. The LCY Central Committee Presidium has done what it had been long expected to do. Real talks about the questions of relations in Serbia, questions that were initiated in the positions, are still ahead of us. It has already been announced that the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia will discuss the tasks that result from this document at its next session, and then it will be discussed at the session of the highest party leadership in the republic. The provincial leaderships will most likely do the same. One should wait for the outcome of this debate in order to be able to draw more reliable conclusions about what progress has been made.

One thing is sure: As long as the provinces do not realize that they cannot be republics, and as long as Serbia does not stop feeling indented because of having the two provinces as constituent parts, it will not be good. There will be no good relations in Serbia. And one more thing: Just as the provinces must stress that they are constituent parts of Serbia and that they have their republic, so must Serbia also strive for its provinces.

One should not, of course, expect relations in this compound republic to improve overnight. The bad relations have not appeared overnight. The seed of distrust and discord was sown far too long ago, but since one is in this ungrateful position to state preferences, we personally favor a realistic, moderate optimism.

KOSOVO LEADERSHIP VIEWS 25 AUG NIN ON EMIGRATION

AU051607 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Sep 85 p 6

[Z. Zejneli report]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 2 Sep -- At their expanded session today (chaired by Kolj Siroka), the Presidency of the Socialist Autnomous Province of Kosovo and the Provincial Committee Presidium of the LC of Kosovo discussed the report on the material damages and consequences of this year's long drought in Kosovo.

The supplies of drinking water of regions polluted with phenol were also touched upon. Fires and the damage those fires caused were also discussed. Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, attended the session.

Also discussed today was an article carried by NIN on 25 August and entitled "Effect of Traveling Politicians." It was concluded that the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Serbia should be informed of the stands taken and assessments made about this article.

ZARKOVIC CITED ON LCY CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

LD052305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Sep (TANJUG) -- In the course of the preparations for the 13th congress, the LCY must enhance its capacity so as to be capable of changing the present unfavorable situation in socioeconomic relations on the basis of our revolutionary principles. The Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and the LCY Central Committee stands have provided through insight into the causes of the majority of our economic and other difficulties -- however, the concrete action taken to overcome them has been rather slack and slow-moving. The LC rank and file and all the working people therefore expect the 13th congress to establish concrete measures to end the negative tendencies. By doing this, the LC would demonstrate that it can cope with the tasks stemming from its role as the avantguard of Yugoslavia's working class.

This was stated by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, during his conversation with the editors and journalists of KOMUNIST. The subject of the conversation was the course of the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress. On this occasion he also voiced his opinion to the effect that our society had been in the grips of an economic crisis for so long due to several reasons that hamper the LC's action to a considerable extent. In recent years, we have seen bureaucratic-etatist ideas gaining ground at the level of all sociopolitical communities. The importance of the national factor and partial interests has been over-emphasized at the expense of the interests of Yugoslavia's working class, all of which has led to blockage in the economic and political system, to sluggishness and delays in adopting key decisions and measures needed to put our development back on the desired course.

At the same time, dogmatic views of our topical current economic-political juncture are beginning to emerge. They manifest themselves as fear of any change, as the tendency to make minor repairs and patches where more decisive breakthroughs are desperately needed. Such a situation was possible due to the structure of the LC, which does not rely enough on the working class, but on bureaucratic-etatist structures instead. The LC also includes a considerable number of inactive members, whose inactivity hampers any concrete revolutionary steps. The inefficiency in the work of the LC has to some extent resulted from the fact that its leaderships tend to neglect their executive functions and restrict their role to merely adopting conclusions but ignoring the issue of their implementation. Before the congress all these causes must be thoroughly examined and all necessary measures taken in the course of the preparations to eliminate them.

Vidoje Zarkovic went on to draw attention to the tendencies that in the period between the 12th and 13th LCY congresses have taken our society in the direction contrary to the LCY's general principle, according to which the working class should assume a decisive role in all the aspects of social reproduction.

Due to the continued consolidation of bureaucratic-etatistic forces, this role has in recent years diminished to such an extent that today it is the organs of state that make decisions about income, the terms of economic activity, and the basic issues of our society's macroeconomic development. The LC must establish why this process took place and what in our system enables bureaucratic-etatism to exercise a degree of power that should not be permitted at this stage of self-management development.

In Zarkovic's view the weaknesses of the system itself, its imperfection and the inadequate way in which the established principles are implemented, are at the root of our problems. For instance, we are putting too much emphasis on the role of basic organizations of associated labor and treat them as the cells that could solve all social problems independently from other factors, while at the same time neglecting the fact that self-management can become a form of production relationship only if it is allowed to develop integrally and at all social levels. We have also failed to organize associated labor on the basis of self-management and to create conditions for it to function more effectively through the system of delegates.

I should also mention in this context the fact that the LC has failed to adjust its activity to the present situation and that it persisted in tackling global rather than concrete problems of everyday life. It also failed to monitor social trends, examine the very nature of problems, and fight for those interests that would lead to the consolidation of the working class' social role. The all-party debate that followed the 13th LCY Central Committee session drew attention to all these shortcomings, and on that basis the LCY Central Committee established its program of activities up to the 13th LCY Congress.

The program deals with concrete issues that for some time have remained unsolved, such as the foreign exchange system, welfare policy, problems affecting young people, and others, the solving of which would lead to the elimination of the current difficulties of our development and to an improvement in the work of the LC and its organs. These issues are also expected to inspire the LC's rank and file to broad-based activity during the preparations for the LCY Congress and republican and provincial conferences, since this is one of the prerequisites for the realization of the principles contained in the congress platform, which will be incorporated in the documents to be adopted at the congress.

ZARKOVIC CHAIRS LCY CC PRESIDIUM SESSION 6 SEP

LD062300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1703 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee discussed the LCY's tasks regarding the implementation of Resolution 12 during the preparation of 13th LCY Congress documents concerning the sphere of scientific and research work and the country's technological development. The introductory report was submitted by Dr Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The discussion proceeded from the stance that creative cooperation between production, education, science, technology, and information technology was a prerequisite for keeping pace with the developed world and participating in the international division of labor. In some spheres notable results have already been achieved in this connection, while all the republics and autonomous provinces possess considerable scientific potentials. It was, however, stressed that despite these facts, the tasks laid down by the 12th LCY Congress concerning the development of scientific and research work were not being carried out in a sufficiently successful way.

As a result of this, science and research work have failed to make a fuller contribution to our material social development. In recent years the social and material position of scientific and research work has deteriorated. Scientific results are still inadequately applied or used. The network of scientific organizations is uneconomical and there is no sufficient specialization and division of labor in this sphere in the country. Cooperation and linkage between scientific potentials is not sufficient and the selection and training of young scientific cadres is inadequate, while the introduction of socioeconomic relations on the basis of the free exchange of labor is proceeding at a very slow pace.

The Presidium stresses that the LC must make constant effects to convince all social factors that sensibly-organized science with an appropriate program is a strong factor of production and a strategic component of the overall developing policy of self-managing society. To this end scientific research and technological development must be given priority in the medium-term plan for the country's socioeconomic development. This would make it possible for us to pursue a diversified and stimulative economic policy and find appropriate systematic solutions to stimulate faster scientific development and linkage between science and associated labor in material production on the basis of self-management. During the session the need to formulate a policy in the sphere of science and the strategy of the country's technological development as soon as possible was particularly emphasized.

Through their activity the LC and other organized socialist forces should expand, provide substance for, and enrich the innovation movement and the movement for creativity within our entire society. They must impart stimulus to a more efficient social action aimed at uniting scientific potentials within associated labor, institutes, and universities in an effort to accomplish key scientific and technological projects in accordance with the country's basic development trends.

It was pointed out in the discussion that conditions should be created in all the spheres of self-managing social practice for a wider use of scientific results and technical and technological achievements at all levels of self-managing and political decisionmaking on material and social development and a greater influence by better-organized scientific and professional factors on the preparation and adoption of social and political decisions of strategic importance.

Communists must continue to make great efforts to enrich and encourage a broad-based social action aimed at creating conditions in which theoretical work and scientific research, particularly in social sciences, can lead to a more fundamental Marxist understanding of social contradictions; identify their causes and point to the ways of overcoming them; discover new potential for developing socialism and self-management; and contribute to the development of a socialist self-managing social conscience and the humanization of social relations. Marxist-oriented scientific criticisms should use all these elements to oppose the tendencies to misuse science and creative freedom.

The Presidium convened the next session of the LCY Central Committee for 25 September. A proposal will be put forward to the Central Committee to examine ideopolitical issues of the further development of the system and policy of foreign economic relations, particularly the foreign exchange system.

DRAGOSAVAC NAVY DAY SPEECH CONDEMNS NATIONALISM

LD081547 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0620 GMT 8 Sep 85

["Dusan Dragosavac Speech in Zadar" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG) -- Owing to the Yugoslav Communist party's long and systematic preparations aimed at opposing the fascist threat, an organized uprising against fascist occupying forces and their domestic supporters began in all parts of the country shortly after the occupation. We did not wait for others to liberate us, nor did we rise in rebellion only when the allied forces reached our borders, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said at a celebration in Zadar today, held to mark Navy, Merchant Marine, and Inland Navigation Day.

It is true that in view of material and technical achievements we are still lagging behind a developed Europe. The successful development of our country is the only guarantee for our sovereignty, territorial integrity, and freedom. We must never let anyone interfere in the internal of foreign policy of our country, just as we have never interfered in the internal policy of any country, Dragosavac said, speaking about the existing relations in the world.

Hostile activity in our country is regularly manifested through nationalism. Various right-wing forces and also clericonationalists try to divide our peoples according to their nationality or religion. Reactionaries blinded by their nationalism see the presence of other nations and nationalities as the main barrier against the development of a national state. Nationalism and chauvinism have always complemented and helped each other, regardless of the aspects in which they were manifested, be it irredentism of an Albanian or Hungarian kind or hegemonism and separatism of a Serbian, Croat, Macedonian, Slovene, Muslim, or ontenegrin kind. However opposite they might appear, objectively they are all identical, that is, antinational, antisocialist, and anti-self-managing. This must be clear to all our people and young generations, among which there have been attempts to act in a reactionary way, Dragosavac said.

We must always be aware of the fact that our republican states cannot be bourgeois-Stalinist, separatist, nationalist, bourgeois, etatist-socialist, or unitarist. In the same way the federation is now some kind of a "super state." The republics do not have power over our nations, but they are a form of working and national integration through which they achieve their own national equality, sovereignty, and also their own statehood -- both within the republic and at the level of the federation.

Congratulating members of the Navy on their jubilee, which is particularly important in the year in which we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism, Dusan Dragosavac said in conclusion: We must oppose all those factors that cause unrest among our nations and nationalities and try to convince us that they know who has and who does not have the right to the state and stateship, in order to scare our nations and nationalities and treat them in an unequal way. Our working people are determined to struggle for the stability and the comprehensive development of the SFRY, on the basis of the equality of all the republics and provinces, that is, nations and nationalities. They all belong to their socialist republics, as well as to the SFRY, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said, among other things.